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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Saito Voices a Calmer Japan

Ex-Premier Counts Navy Costs

London Has India 'Best Seller'

Zeppelin Builds for U. S. Line

Filene Hails Mass Production

Game Ohio Paupers Strike Oil

THE voice of Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito, former Premier of Japan, lifted in the Monitor and carried over the world by the cables, gives the nations a note of grateful reassurance. In spite of the truculent insistence of Japanese delegates at the London conversations that Japan must have equality in all things or start a perilous race in navy building, Admiral Saito affirms calmly and sanely that this attitude represents only Japan's momentary military dictatorship and not the purpose and desire of its people. He describes his country as a victim of the same cunning propaganda for unheard-of and unneeded naval equipment that is operating in Britain and the United States. The world warms to Admiral Saito for boldly declaring that denouncing of the Washington naval treaty or failure to renew its provisions would be a catastrophe—It joins him in every right effort toward prevention.

¶ Viscount Admiral Saito's statement, quoted in many world capitals, helps to offset a crisis in London. It comes just when emphatic Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto has declared that unless Japan's terms are accepted by Britain and the United States it will launch an unbridled era of naval building. Admiral Saito's article in the Monitor Weekly Magazine Section shows that this would bankrupt Japan. Out of long training on the financial side, he shows the meaning in money of armaments. The nations cannot and must not dump half their national incomes into the sea in navies. Fleets must be just large enough to protect commerce and coast lines. Merchant and farmer must not be made to pay the price of international suspicion and distrust—"Fighting ships are just floating castles of the taxpayers' money."

¶ London puts on sale a government document expected to rate as a unique best seller among books. It is the 350-page report of the Parliament committee on home rule for India. Taking a loss, the Government sells the book for a shilling to promote wide understanding of the facts on which the reform bill will be based. For seven years Parliament has been massing information to guide in working out the governmental destiny of India's 300,000,000—Will Britain do better for India than India could ever do for itself?

¶ New York sees the Congressional committee on un-American activities inquire into an alleged "Fascist plot" to set up a dictatorship in the United States. Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler testifies secretly that he was asked to lead an "army" of 500,000 on Washington. Bond salesmen and exchange firms are mentioned as plotters—And all brand the story as too fantastic for serious comment.

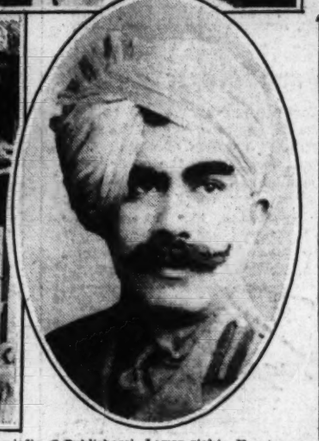
¶ Germany looks forward to regular Zeppelin trips between Friedrichshafen and the United States next summer. Dr. Hugo Eckener announces reaching an agreement in principle with American officials for passages every 10 or 14 days between July and October by the new LZ 129, larger than the Graf Zeppelin. Fifty passengers, at $300 each, and 20 tons of baggage and mail will cross eastward in 48 hours, westward in 55 hours, masting in America at Lakehurst or Miami—"All non-passengers ashore, please; no parachuting after the ship sails!"

¶ Pittsburgh hears Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and leader, classify mass production as a depression beater. Mass production, he tells 400 merchants, will mean greater purchasing power for the people, which brings more employment for those who manufacture goods, more money for them to use in filling their needs. He lauds the New Deal for boosting wages, scores it for fixing prices. He sees Henry Ford, who announces a steel mill, as about to teach Pittsburgh mass production. He climaxes on a thoughtful note—"There never were such opportunities for business as now."

¶ Atlantic City hears Paul M. Hollister, vice-president of R. H. Macy, also stress present business opportunity. Consumer demand has not shrunk—Depression has only starved it until it is ravenous.

¶ Italy protests to the League against the report that Premier Mussolini blocks Yugoslavia from getting satisfaction for the assassination of King Alexander. Nicaragua decrees no presidential political campaigning except in 10 months preceding elections. The Canton Government borrows $10,000,000 from foreign oil companies to fight the Communists. Paris sends Princess Marina across the English Channel in a pea soup fog to meet her fiance Prince George at Dover. But none of this stirs one like the big news from Marietta, Ohio—Two old oil-rigger inmates of the poorhouse drill the back yard, strike oil, go rollicking toward riches!

New Era Coming for India



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Parliament Approaches Old Problem of Home Rule

Upper Left—The Mahatma Gandhi, Noted Leader of the Hindu Progressives in India. Upper Center—The Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, Talking With Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India. Upper Right—The Aga Khan, Powerful Head of the Muhammadans. Below, Left—A Street in the Native Quarter of Bombay and (Right) the Maharaja of Bikanir, Who Has Represented the Native Indian Princes Throughout the Negotiations.

Parliament Gets Joint Report On Indian Home Rule

Constitutional Reform Expected to Meet Mixed Reception

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21 — The British Government's Indian constitutional reforms scheme emerged today practically unscathed from its searching ordeal of 18 months' secret examination by the joint committee of both houses of Parliament here.

The long-awaited report of this important committee confirms by a large majority all the main features of the proposed structure as planned in what is known as the "white paper" by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Irwin, and the Earl of Willingdon, and their numerous British and Indian collaborators.

Few Changes

Strengthening of the buttresses has been added here; stiffening of the architraves has been inserted there. The endeavor thus has been made to provide against heavy stresses and strains anticipated by the scheme's various opponents. But neither in dimensions nor in breadth of conception has any material alteration been made. The majority of the committee has given way neither to British Right Wing Conservatives who press for reduction in scale nor to equally hostile Indian Nationalists who want something much more extensive.

The main changes introduced are to afford some safeguard from political influences in such matters as those of administration of justice, prevention of terrorism, preservation of pensions for government servants, appointments of senior judges and also for preservation of British trade from discriminatory treatment, and to guarantee equality of opportunity for all British subjects, whether Indian or otherwise, domiciled in India.

The report also provides for separation of Burma from India and for giving bicameral legislatures in

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Saito's Conciliatory Appeal Welcomed at Washington; Warning Sounded by Tokyo

Japan Insists Equality Must Precede Any Pacific Accord

Diplomats See End Of Naval Parleys

British Continue Hunt for Solution to Near-Impasse

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LONDON, Nov. 21—Japan will decline to enter any separate agreement guaranteeing peace in the Pacific and the integrity of China—if there is no new naval treaty, it was learned yesterday.

A pact to that effect was proposed by the British to save the principles of the nine-power and four-power treaties should they be junked in the event no naval agreement is made to replace the Washington and London treaties which Japan intends to denounce.

The Japanese delegates to tripower naval conversations here rejected the proposal because, they claimed, it would further complicate the negotiations which near an impasse because of Japan's insistence on equality in naval armament.

What They Didn't Say

It was learned the Japanese did not say they would not discuss some agreement to guarantee China's integrity and the peace of the Pacific at some future time, nor did they say the nine-power and four-power pacts would be junked.

Naval and diplomatic circles forecast early breakdown of the tripower naval conversations.

The prediction came as America's delegates, Norman H. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley, sat back waiting for Great Britain or Japan to make the next move to end the present tie-up, resulting from Japan's insistence that she be allowed equality in naval armaments.

Breakdown Serious

Consequences of the breakdown, observers said, might be serious. They listed these possibilities:

The negotiations might be adjourned until prospects for agreement are brighter.

One or more of the participating powers might start hurried building up of its naval strength at the end of 1936, the effective date of Japan's expected denunciation of the Washington treaty.

An early showdown, at any rate, was considered probable, with the British faced with the problem of making new compromise proposals or asking the Japanese to reconsider their refusal of previous proposals which embodied equality for Japan in principle but not in fact.

A new naval treaty, the object of the conversations here, must recognize full equality for Japan, the Tokyo representatives have maintained.

U. S. Navy 'Leaks' Denied by Swanson

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

REPORTS that American naval secrets are such an open book to foreign governments that drastic steps have been taken to safeguard them met a vigorous denial from Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and several admirals today.

The reports, widely published, mentioned congressional committees as the unwitting channels whereby military and naval secrets leaked out to interested foreign individuals.

It was asserted that official orders signed by Secretary Swanson had gone out to tighten all sources of information and to keep strictly within the Navy Department certain types of information which have heretofore been taken to congressional committees. But Mr. Swanson denies that he has ever signed or even seen such an order. And his admirals are quite confident that United States naval secrets are fully as well guarded as those of any other nation.

Which may or may not mean anything. It is generally understood that military secrets no longer really exist. Information of this character not openly passed around is usually uncovered by confidential agents of which each major power has an adequate quota.

Two Chaco Groups Broke Covenant, Assembly Decides

League Begins Consideration of How to Reconcile Opposing Nations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 21—The extraordinary assembly of the League under the presidency of Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico met today under the shadow of not unexpected Paraguayan reluctance to accept recommendations of reconciliation, but it was still hoped to arrive at an agreement and not to allow the ball to be tossed again between the League of Nations and the American States.

There is an ironic flavor in the suggestion "if the League finds its efforts do not end the war, the sentiment of humanity should allow American mediation suspended in behalf of the League again to be exercised." So in this unhappy combat two sets of peace machinery at Geneva and Buenos Aires are employed to check each other.

Stefan Osusky of Czechoslovakia, who drew up the report, explained this morning that both parties had committed a breach of the Covenant in going to war without fulfilling their contractual obligations. But that act he said could be overlooked if the recommendations were accepted. Otherwise the committee would have to consider measures it must take to safeguard the authority and existence of the League. This was a test case, he said. It is vital to take positive action, as otherwise the Covenant would cease to be in force and the whole conception of international co-operation will be endangered.

GENEVA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Caballero Bedoya, Paraguayan delegate to the League of Nations, today promised immediate cessation of hostilities and demobilization with-

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Ex-Premier of Japan In Monitor Article Hits Arms Race

Lays Naval Stand To Single Party

Nye and Borah Find Much to Commend in Moderate's Call

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Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The capital gave profound attention to the publication of an interview with Viscount Admiral Makato Saito in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor today—advance copies of which had been distributed to high officials and the press.

The former Japanese Premier pleaded for agreement in the London naval negotiations and assailed the propagandists and jingoes both at home and abroad.

While the State Department withheld direct comment on the Saito article, the moderate tone of the leader of the Japanese delegation to the 1927 armament conference and his temperate appeal to men of good will in America and Japan to end the burden of big navies struck a responsive note and created keenest interest.

Senators Hail Statement

On Capitol Hill the article was the subject of an immediate press conference with Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, head of the munitions investigation, who appealed to the American government to meet the Japanese statesman with "open arms."

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had an advance copy of the Saito article, issued the following statement:

"Admiral Saito's statement is a great contribution to a sane consideration of peace and disarmament. It is the most far-seeing and patriotic presentation of this subject I have read in recent days. I say patriotic because, in my opinion, no better advice has been offered to this country. It is equally sound advice for all other countries.

"I do not know how much his advice may be heeded. Perhaps not at all. But it is to be hoped that it will lift the discussion of this question into a higher region, than it has for some time occupied.

Propaganda Condemned

"I was particularly interested in his reference to propaganda. This situation teems with propaganda from all quarters. That has been true of every conference held. Just how to separate propaganda from meritorious discussion is somewhat difficult. Yet propaganda, however adroitly put out, generally carries evidence of its real nature.

"Year after year the burden of armaments increases. At the present time leading nations are spending some billions a year for armaments. At the same time millions are hungry and millions more are being deprived of education because of depleted school funds. The peoples of the world are being undermined in health and moral and intellectual power while the burden of armaments increases. And, as Admiral Saito so admirably states, all this ever-increasing burden is taken from the pockets of the people least able to pay.

"It is not too much to say that failure at London will imperil the happiness, contentment and even the lives of millions of people, including our own.

"Admiral Saito has spoken with great clarity, with great courage."

Opposes Aggression

The retired Premier's conviction that Japan must adopt a conciliatory policy is the outstanding feature of his articles. "Japan must not have an aggressive policy," he writes. "I have said it many times and I say it again, that we must live in this world together, and a belligerent member only adds to the burden of all I say deliberately that the London Conference must succeed for the peace of the world."

The current aggressiveness, which is dominating Japan's policy at London and public sentiment at home, is, according to Admiral Saito, the result of a purely party drive. He describes the Seiyukai's pressure to abrogate the Washington Treaty as a "regrettable movement."

He is caustic in condemning the party, and by implication places the whole blame for the present deadlock at London upon this single party's pressure. He supports his personal stand in this regard by a statement of the Emperor's position. "I know that His Majesty will not allow the navy to proceed uncontrolled . . ." he writes, in a reference which is highly unusual in Japanese politics.

The admiral's interpretation of internal politics in Japan coincides with impressions which have reached here from other sources. The present coalition Cabinet is secure only so long as it pursues a strong policy. This potential instability has aggravated the deadlock at London, and made harder the tasks of Great Britain and the United States.

The sweeping indictment of such political maneuvers from the latest Japanese Premier does a good deal to give the game away. It seems to

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Industry Calls For Corrective New Deal Laws

Labor's Suspicions Roused by Covert Hit at Collective Bargaining

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—With big business and labor each tugging at the Federal Administration with a view to influencing its policies in ways most favorable to their individual groups, the National Association of Manufacturers today is out with a plea for legislation to replace the National Recovery Act when it expires on July 1, 1935, and to correct what industry calls the recklessly extravagant and restrictive phases of the emergency program.

Chief among the provisions of the New Deal laws business wants put through are measures which would modify and clarify Section 7A of the Recovery Act and a balancing of the federal budget.

The date terminating the national emergency legislation coincides with the beginning of the national fiscal year, and a balanced budget by then, according to E. Donald Richberg, and Harry L. Hopkins will face in Boston what is potentially their most difficult audience. If they can sell the new era of good feeling to New England, it was said today, they can sell it anywhere in the country. New England was held to be the stronghold of resistance to the President's labor and relief and monetary policies. Success of the conference was therefore regarded as the most important spur to recovery.

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N. E. Ready to Bid on New Deal

Business Asks for Flexibility

Curley Visions Work and Wages

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

New Deal on Table

New England business men were today making last-minute preparations for the most crucial conference in many years. Tomorrow and Friday, they face the leaders of the Administration's economic policies in the Hotel Statler ballroom.

They will either sign a treaty of peace or continue in opposition and fear of the future. They will either pave the way for a major swing toward co-operation with the Government or go away in grim despair.

All indications today pointed toward a treaty of peace. Since the conference was called two months ago, in the depths of pessimism, President Roosevelt for the first time set out to woo business opinion. Since that time, business in general has taken a new lease on hope. On the eve of the conference, therefore, the battle for co-operation appeared to be well on its way toward victory.

Errors Laid Off

An outrider to the New England conference, was the credit conference for this region at Providence. A plea for putting business in harness with the Administration was the note on which the conference closed.

"Two errors can now be laid off," said Harry H. Heimann, official of the National Association of Credit Men. "Labor can stop trying to unionize the nation overnight. And employers can stop trying to recoup three years' losses in six months. With these downward forces of the NRA eliminated by the Administration, the way ahead is clear."

'Rigidities' Discussed

The strictly business solution of the depression, as opposed to the labor solution, was today before the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Vast New Plateau 'Like Kansas Plain' Discovered by Byrd

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Nov. 21 (via Mackay Radio) (AP)—A vast new plateau, "flat as the plains of Kansas," was added today to the maps of the Byrd expedition.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd said he believed the area was the long-sought link between the Andes ranges of South America and the mountains of West Antarctica.

The discovery was made by an aerial survey crew, under Chief Pilot Harold June. Members of the expedition said the flight broadens American claims in the area, east and south of the Edsel Ford range and adjoining Marie Byrd land.

An airplane piloted by June traveled for some 270 miles over the plateau two days ago, on an eight-hour hop from headquarters. He did not fly completely across it.

Most of the glistening land was at an elevation of 4300 feet, spreading in all directions.

The flight added to geographical information gained by Admiral Byrd on a flight Nov. 15 and extended and consolidated discoveries of two previous Byrd expeditions.

In Admiral Byrd's opinion the discovery indicated the Andean mountain system, which swings eastward in the vicinity of Tierra del Fuego and runs in a sweeping curve under the southern ocean to Graham Land, goes westward across the rim of West Antarctica to join the Edsel Ford range. A theory is held it may pass again under the sea and reappear in New Zealand.

President Warns Old South Its New Program Must Not Slur Social Economic Issue

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 21—President Roosevelt warned the old South that it must not ignore social and humanitarian issues in its plans for economic co-ordination under the Southeastern Development Board, an eight-state group which was definitely formed by the visiting Governors from five states here last night.

An organization of governors rather than a group dominated by industrialists was the direct advice President Roosevelt gave to the state executives in their incipient plans for a southeastern body.

He was definitely against the formation of a "New England Council" for the South. There is good authority for thinking that the President believes the New England Council to be dominated by industrialists too heavily for its good.

His advice was followed by the governors, who failed to follow the New England pattern and stuck to a grouping of state executives alone, which will resemble the Rocky Mountain state regional organization of governors. The President welcomes state associations.

Weapon for the Future

When a nation-wide network is complete, he can call six or eight governors to Washington who will represent the nation. This is an important new link between the states and the federation.

The Chief Executive also told the state executives to be prepared for speedy enactment of unemployment insurance legislation, a national model of which will soon be ready.

His reservation regarding social planning consisted of only a few phrases, but was carefully explained later to the newspaper correspondents. After receiving the injunction, the Governors held a meeting, issued a call for a session at Atlanta on Dec. 10 of the Governors of eight states, and decided on preliminary rules of organization.

Make-up of the Group

The group is to include Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. Virginia, West Virginia, and Louisiana will be welcomed as "observers." Interests of each state will be represented by its Governor, and the board plans to meet quarterly, each time under chairmanship of the host-Governor, who acts for the period as liaison officer between the eight states.

Modeled directly upon the New England Council, the board is to coordinate general economy interests of the Southland and, if the President's advice is followed, is to promote social and humanitarian reform as well.

Its precise status is still shrouded

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Labor Leaders to Demand Policy of Extreme Liberalism In Massachusetts Legislature

Organized labor in Massachusetts served notice today that no alliance between the Government and industry will deter it from stressing a legislative program of extreme liberalism in the coming session of the State Legislature.

Frankly skeptical of the sincerity of industry's proffer of co-operation with the New Deal, Massachusetts Labor leaders are intensifying their drive for unemployment insurance, old-age pension and workmen's compensation legislation. By this means, they hope to hold fast to their original concept of the New Deal, as mainly a program of reform rather than of recovery.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, believes that in this State labor is strong enough and progressive enough to set the pace in liberal social measures regardless of the position taken by the American Federation of Labor or by the Administration itself.

Industry's Sincerity Doubted

Labor would be persuaded of industry's sincerity if it revealed its willingness to co-operate with all the major objectives of the New Deal. Were industry, for instance, to emerge with a pledge of support for Section 7A of the NRA, labor would be convinced of its conversion to liberalism.

"The Manufacturers Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce continue to oppose Section 7A and most of the privileges granted to labor under the recovery program," Mr. Watt declared. "By their refusal to abide by the decisions of the various labor relations boards and their continued propaganda against trade unions they prove their lack of sympathy for the New Deal even as they launch their drive for co-operation with the industry."

Then Mr. Watt struck out at the speech of Malcolm C. Rorty, president of the American Management Association, who last night addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce and presented a case for company unions, while charging organized labor with partial responsibility for the depression.

To Mr. Rorty's charge that trade unions created rigidities in the economic system that defied sensible adjustments, Mr. Watt declared that corporations through price fixing agreements and cartels limiting production were the real creators of rigidities in the American economic system.

Haverhill Seeks Help of Washington To Prevent Exodus of Shoe Industry

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—The city of Haverhill, in an effort to halt an exodus of its shoe industry, today petitioned the Federal Government to reopen the shoe code.

A resolution adopted by the City Council and sent immediately to Washington stated that five shoe manufacturing concerns in Haverhill, employing more than 2500, threaten to leave the city because of competition of Maine and New Hampshire manufacturers, "where the present minimum wage as provided by the shoe code has been made the maximum wage."

The resolution stated that more than 6000 shoe workers were unemployed in the city and on welfare lists, and that more would be on those lists unless conditions were remedied. Funds and private charities were exhausted, the resolution continued, and "we consider the present wage and hour provisions of the shoe code to be unfair.

"Manufacturers in this city," the resolution stated, "tell us that if minimum wages are increased to the proper brackets that they can continue to do business here, and would prefer to remain here. Therefore, be it resolved that the municipal council of the City of Haverhill urges an immediate reopening of the shoe code and the amendment of the code so that the manufacturers may be able to compete with the manufacturers located in the rural communities."

Copies of the resolutions were sent S. Clap Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Relations Board; Prentiss A. Coonley, division administrator of the shoe code; Sidney Hillman, A. B. Whiteside, Leo Marshall and Dr. Walter Hamilton, members of the National Industrial Relations Board.

The action of the city served to solidify union opposition to wage cuts as a measure to keep shoe factories in Haverhill. Attorney Joseph Berat, counsel for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, who returned from Washington today after endeavoring to have the shoe code reopened, told the City Council the remedy for the present situation must be found in adequate protection for both manufacturer and worker, and not in wage reductions.

A mass meeting of shoe workers last night solidly opposed wage cuts. Labor spokesmen said other Massachusetts shoe centers were expected to join Haverhill in seeking reopening of the code.

Meanwhile, the A. E. Emerson Shoe Company went ahead with plans to move its plant to Manchester, N. H.

N. E. Ready to Bid on New Deal

Business Asks for Flexibility

Curley Visions Work and Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following an address last night by Col. Malcolm R. Rorty, president of the American Management Association.

"Progressive business will do all possible," he said, "to encourage the company union, as opposed to trade unionism."

Labor unions, Colonel Rorty declared, make for rigidity of wages, and rigidity is one of the causes of depression. In turn, rigidity of wages causes artificial price levels, and this is another cause of depression and maladjustment. Capitalism needs flexibility to avoid periodic crashes.

For this reason, he said, capitalism cannot be said to be responsible for the depression. "And it is even questionable whether a more even distribution of income and wealth is socially desirable."

Colonel Rorty looked at the social problems of unemployment, as such, in terms of the business cycle. If labor rigidities are allowed to cause an increasingly bad business cycle, he indicated, the resulting havoc would be far worse to labor than abandoning trade unionism.

So progressive business, in Colonel Rorty's opinion, will do well to expand company unions and detach his workers from the politics and strife of outside labor organizations.

'Work and Wages'

When Governor-elect Curley was asked how he intended to get the work and wages on which he recently campaigned, he smiled, said nothing. His opponents publicly said, "Aha! He has no plan. It's just an election stunt!" But those same opponents knew privately, that whatever might be his faults, James M. Curley is prolific with ideas, would be bound to have an answer to that question when the right time came.

Last night, surrounded by his family, he leaned over a huge birthday cake and blew out 60 candles. Then he started to cut it. Evidently this was an opportune time to speak out. Looking up from between cuts he tossed off just a few ideas for work and wages. Newspaper men grinned as they recognized the Curley idea fountain working as usual.

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Fresh from Washington he said first that the federal authorities seemed to favor the projects he had talked over with them. Then, with this suggested blanket approval, he outlined a few:

1. Immediate start on the Huntington Avenue subway, the Federal Government to bear half, the city to bear the other half. Work could start in 60 days because plans are ready. Off the city relief rolls would go 3000 men, saving the city $3,000,000.

Not overlooking a point, Mr. Curley said that clearing the car tracks from Boylston Street would be of special aid to that quality shopping thoroughfare which has been unusually hard hit by the depression.

2. Taking over the Hyde Park golf course, dividing it up into 600 house lots to be given away. Then federal funds should be available for labor and materials for 600 houses. Secretary Ickes had seemed particularly pleased with the idea of state, city and town-owned land being given away, thereby defeating land speculators who have been the major obstruction in federal housing efforts.

(The golf course has never been played upon. It was started in 1930, will be finished next spring. It will have cost the city $500,000. Justifying the breaking up of this property is seen as the chief snag in this Curley project.)

3. A search for other city, state and town-owned lands should start at once. Two proposed Boston areas available would be the 500,000 feet of land formerly used by the veterans' hospital in West Roxbury and land near the Marine Park in South Boston.

4. Improvement of South Boston Strandway by building concrete walks and steps. This would employ 500 to 1000 men.

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By this time the cake was cut and distributed. Then another question. Would the Legislature back him up? The confident Curley smile broke out. "The Legislature has a few more liberal members than it has had in the past," he said. "I am confident the Legislature will pass legislation suggested by me to enable the State to benefit from the projects I propose to submit in detail to the Federal Government."

Finally came a question on the new racing laws. Mr. Curley was obviously cool to these. "But," he said, "the voters voted for them and I shall do nothing to interfere with their wishes. But I think a state lottery would be much better."

Mr. Curley had outlined his first answer as to how he would provide "work and wages."

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This morning Mr. Curley quickly followed up his birthday promises of last night. He wired President Roosevelt asking for an additional $10,000,000 in PWA funds for repairing and deepening the canal according to army plans.

Next he turned down an invitation to the national mayors' conference in Chicago. Then in rapid succession he said he would confer on the budget next month; would attend a First Corps Cadets reception Jan. 3, the much-discussed "inaugural ball"; would go to Washington for the famous annual Gridiron dinner as a guest of the Massachusetts press; favored everyone joining the Red Cross.

Then he went home and sat before a crackling log fire, preparing his inaugural address.

ERA Stalled

ERA shovels and hammers were locked up in the Bellingham Town Hall today. More than 40 workers stood first on one foot, then on the other—not knowing what to do next. And two selectmen held the keys—remaining in deadlock with the State ERA director over who is to be the administrator for Bellingham.

Said the selectmen: "State Director Arthur G. Rotch fired our ERA administrator, and put in a Curley man. And we won't have it. Not a shovel will be pushed into town land until we have an explanation." And they bluntly declared that the explanation could only be that a Curley supporter was being rewarded.

This morning Mr. Rotch flatly denied that politics had anything to do with the dismissal of Herbert W. Ambler, the previous local official. "There were complaints," he said. "I had to dismiss Ambler for the good of the service."

The successor, Edwin F. Tuttle, he intimated, merely happened to be a Curley Democrat and chairman of the town Democratic committee. He was not selected for these reasons.

The main point of Mr. Rotch, his statement indicated, was to remove the previous official. "Apparently, I have made a mistake in trying to find someone more satisfactory. But I will stick to my guns."

And so, retaliated the two selectmen, would they. So the tools stayed in their shed, and the ERA workers prepared to protest. "We," they said, "are getting the small end of the horn. While the powers squabble, we lose our pay."

Audit Is Audited

Boston's audit system operates today on a weird theory. It provides figures to control expenditures after the money is spent.

Mayor Mansfield carefully omitted to speak of the old story of closing the barn door after the horse was gone. He is a practical, and not a story-telling Mayor. So he did something about it.

On Jan. 1, his audit department will be equipped with a shiny new bookkeeping outfit—which will smell out expenditures, so it is said, before the department heads even think of asking for them. Cost, $10,000. Savings—as large as the Mayor can make them.

Chief In and Out

Cambridge congratulated a new police chief today—Timothy F. Leahy. He promised no political affiliations, and to reorganize the department from top to bottom, as a New York police expert recently recommended.

If the new chief carries through these recommendations, older men on the force will be gradually retired and the age limit lowered for the future.

Replaced was Chief John J. McBride, retired—one of the best known police heads in New England. For a year the city was so reluctant to let him go that his retirement was postponed. Today he turned the department over to a man who has had 37 years of experience with the force.

Housing Spurts

New England was today well out ahead of the rest of the country, in boosting the President's housing program. The spurt in housing repairs has carried New England building up 60 per cent over last year, and the average increase for the country was only 26 per cent.

So said the Bureau of Labor Statistics today. And it attributed the increase directly to the efforts of the Federal Housing Authority.

Bill Flow Begins

Six weeks to the Legislature's session and already 70 petitions have been filed with the clerk of the House. Thirteen are awaiting action from the Senate. But the fun is yet to come. Within the six weeks previous to the session last year, some 2000 petitions were fed into the raw material chute—only a small proportion of which emerged as finished product. This year there promises to be even more.

One sample petition included a bill to abolish the newly created racing commission and the state boxing commission—and form a state sporting commission to oversee all forms of sport. Thus gambling control would be combined with sport regulation.

State ERA Wage Variations Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Information released by the FERA officials reveals that ERA workers in New Hampshire average to receive $9.08 per week, compared with an average of $9.96 for the country as a whole.

Twenty-five states average to pay ERA workers in excess of the New Hampshire figure. Nevada has an average of $17.73, the highest in the country. New York comes second; Wyoming third and Pennsylvania, fourth.

In New England, Rhode Island averaged $7.59; Connecticut, $13.73; Maine, $12.36; Massachusetts, $12.59; and Vermont, $9.88. As of Oct. 11, there were 3110 ERA workers on the rolls in New Hampshire.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather with occasional rain tonight and probably Thursday; warmer Thursday; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday; occasional rain Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional rain late tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; occasional rains, with slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east and southeast winds, probably increasing Thursday; overcast weather tonight and Thursday; occasional rain Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	60	New Orleans	76	78
Bermuda	70	74	New York	50	74
Chicago	60	62	Norfolk, Va.	54	74
Denver	34	44	Philadelphia	52	74
Helena, Mont.	22	42	St. Louis	60	64
Jacksonville	70	78	St. Paul	40	56
Kansas City	54	66	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	52	68	Washington	50	70
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 21. B—Maximum, Nov. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:28 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet. Thursday, 11:37 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; no snow on the ground; the lowest temperature being 21 degrees above at 8 a. m., rising to 35 degrees above by 12 midnight.

Dog Licenses by Mail Allowed

Under a new system at Cincinnati, Ohio, dog owners are allowed to get licenses for their pets by mail order.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By His Excellency, JOSEPH B. ELY, Governor

A Proclamation

1934

We are again approaching the day of days in New England, the homecoming day, dear to all New England hearts,—a day that brings the family back to the old home. Thanksgiving may fairly claim to be the oldest and most distinguished of our old American customs. It officially antedates the Fourth of July by more than a century and a half, and was the first recognized state holiday to attain a regular annual observance in the Colonies. It, therefore, has a history of its own, leading back to a birthplace of which every true American may well be proud—a birthplace that savors of the soil of a new continent and tells of the conditions which surrounded the infancy of a great people.

We are facing a season which may try our souls and our moral character as severely as the tempest of the first winter tested the stamina of our forefathers. Nevertheless, conditions are slowly improving, and I am confident we may look to a continuation of these conditions through the winter period which we are now entering.

As we in family units gather again with the joys of this reunion and with the sacred memories of the past uppermost in our minds may our prayers and thanksgiving be accompanied by heartfelt sympathy for the sick, the needy, and the unemployed, and may our gifts be commensurate with all that the day means to us.

In accordance with the law of the land and with the authority of the Honorable Council, I hereby declare and set apart Thursday, November twenty-ninth of this year, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer

I suggest that the people of the Commonwealth assemble on that day in their customary places of worship, and according to the forms followed by their religious teachings, offer a prayer of thanksgiving for the blessings that have been ours, and invoke the guidance of Divine Providence in continuing to lead us in the paths of righteousness and peace.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth.

Joseph B. Ely

By His Excellency the Governor,
WILLIAM G. GRUNDY,
Deputy and Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music.	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Studio recital.....	Tom Mix, sketch..	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Musical drama....	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Studio vocalist.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,".....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Ten Troubadours..	network sketch....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation Echoes....	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Local dance music.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue;	Bede Best, songs..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Dangerous Paradise..	pop. vocal..	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Network mystery dra-	Mary Pickford and	Male quartet.....	To be announced..
8:15	matic sketch.....	stock company..	Edwin C. Hill.....	"Boston Library"...
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	baritone	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes;	Little America....	his orchestra....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Joe Rines's Orch-	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra....	ily," dramatic sk.	estra; soloists....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	CBS speaker.....
11:15	Local dance music....	Voice of Romance.	Local dance music.	CBS dance music..
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Art Kassel and his	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks," variety audition for new radio performers.
2:00 WBZ, WNAC, addresses from tenth annual conference, New England Council.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music program, from Rochester, N. Y.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," sketch based on Louisa May Alcott story.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Game of Melody: concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour, scene from "Of Human Bondage" with Bette Davis; Sol Hoopii's Hawaiians; Werner Brothers Choir; comedy duo; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty, with Edwin C. Hill; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys": pianist; organist; mixed octet; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: "Continental Nights," with Yvonne Gall.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: guests; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Labor Movement and the New Economics," NBC speakers.
10:45 WAAB, "Liberalization of the Republican Party," Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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and your favorite American Broadcasting Stations at your finger tips with the new 1935
PHILCO
$39.95 to $200 CONVENIENT TERMS
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SALES & SERVICE CO.
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STADIUM 0464
BOSTON

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Under Park St. Church
New Home of the Grover Shoe Shop
formerly at
159-A Tremont Street
Forced by increasing business to move from our old and inadequate quarters, we are now located at this famous address, directly beneath the Park Street Church, where we have every facility to serve our growing clientele with more efficiency and greater satisfaction than ever before.
Women's Grover and Marshalaise Shoes
Quality and Value Combined with Good Looks and Comfort
$6 to $9
Grover
Shoes for Women
Zero Park Street Boston

New England's Fastest Growing Fuel Concern
White Fuel Corporation
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
● Christian Science Sanitorium Uses White Fuels Exclusively
SOUTH BOSTON 4500

for $49.50
we'll wrap you in VELVET chin-deep in FUR... hands in MUFF
just one of a glorious collection of wraps.... from $16.75 to $175.
350 Boylston Street
Fredleys Boston
in Wellesley, too

Francine
378 Boylston Street, Boston
Women's and Misses'
Dresses — Hats
Gowns
Copies of Paris Successes
Modestly Priced

IVY CORSETS
for
The many women who find it difficult to decide just what type of restraining garment is at once fashionable and best suited to her particular needs.
And for the juniors, girdles and bandeaux carefully selected for their purpose.
A shop every woman should know.
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
51 Temple Place—BOSTON
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY
88 Pratt Street—HARTFORD

Carol Hat Shop
Corner Tremont and West Streets
BOSTON
Most Individual Styles in Wide Variety at
$3.98 — $5.00
Our Specialty
We also specialize in 21 up to 24-inch headsizes in youthful models.

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Surprise them TONIGHT

with ROUND'S STEAMED FUDGE PUDDING
Economical. Costs 15¢ or less. Serves four or more. Ready-cooked. Full-flavored but light and delicious.
Ask your grocer for it
ROUNDSMAN FOOD PRODUCTS Inc.
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

What a surprise I had!

I was so sure Betty's fur coat was new that I couldn't believe it was her old fur coat completely remodeled. The skill and workmanship of Cantor Furriers certainly had transformed it. This firm will reline your old fur coat—give it new charm—at a surprisingly low price.
Don't you like the cape sketched above? It is one of many lovely things on display at
Cantor Furriers and Designers
Established 18 years
163 TREMONT ST. Lib. 2724-2725 BOSTON

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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins DEC. 10

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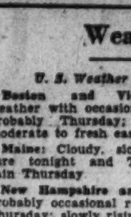
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
C.S.M.-34

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

AMERICAN-BOSCH HUMIDIFIER

At last a really efficient electric portable humidifier in a beautiful walnut case, 26 inches high, 15-inch square. It's capable of injecting 9 gallons of water in the air in 24 hours.
We will gladly send out on approval.
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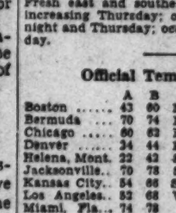
37A Brattle St., CAMBRIDGE UNI 1150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At the Ritz-Carlton Salon . . . you can have your own adaptation of the season's smartest and most distinguished coiffures.
Mr. Guy de Leyer, resident manager, always available for styling and consultation.
Finger waves..... 1.50
Permanent waves..... 15.00
CHARLES of the RITZ
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Boston New York

Filene's
We've done it! The first time in glove history in a season when GREEN'S a furore Filene's introduces to Boston—and the world
GREEN PIGSKIN gloves $3.50

GREEN KID, $3.25, $2.50—GREEN MOCHA, $3 AND $4, FILENE'S ALERT GLOVE SHOP—STREET FLOOR
Selected skins without a flaw, wonderfully even rich dark GREEN. Made one inch longer than our regular $3.50 gloves. The gauntlet top has an expensive hand-filled finish. Hand stitching on the back of the gloves in effective canary yellow.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without flowers.
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time.

Penn The Florist
174 Tremont Street, Boston

PREFERENCE
telephone Beacon 1790
Make the test yourself! Know why keen shoppers give our Budget Service preference.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
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SOLD TO RAYMOND'S
BOSTON
Just Received from a Fifth Ave. New York Importer a lot of
GENUINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Size	Grade	Our Price
9x12	Meshed	97.00
9x12	Sparta	107.00
7.3x13.6	Bokara	89.50
8.0x11.5	Kirman	169.00
9.0x13.0	Kirman	169.00
9.0x12.0	Indo Sarouk	169.00
3.2x11.6	Hamadan	29.95
9.0x17.3	Chinese	198.50
7.0x10.0	Sarouk	159.00
3.6x6.0	Hamadans	16.95
3.0x5.0	Anatolians	13.95
3.0x11.0	Hamadans	29.95
4.0x9.0	Antique Kazak	25.00
6.2x12.4	Antique Kurd	98.50
9.0x12.0	Mushkabad	97.50
10.4x13.6	Antique Sereband	197.00
6.1x9.2	Bokara	97.00
9.0x12.0	Super Chinese	149.00

P.S. [Also other extra large size Genuine Orientals on Same Price Basis]

New Head of State Police Promises to Bring Force To Fresh Peak of Fitness

Colonel Kirk Finds Well Oiled Machine Needing Only Right Touches to Perfect It—Plans Police Training School and More Detectives

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Kirk, Massachusetts' new Commissioner of Public Safety, today gave assurance that the path of the criminal will be an increasingly thorny one if he obtains the co-operation of legislators in some of his proposals to modernize police activities.

It was only a few days ago that Colonel Kirk stepped into the position vacated by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, yet his army training immediately told him he had a well-oiled machine in hand, one that required only the tightening of a few bolts and the addition of a few trained men, he believes, to be made into one of the finest police systems in the United States.

This conditioning program, the new commissioner explained, is not as ambitious as it sounds since the quality is already available; only the quantity is lacking.

Part of Colonel Kirk's program will emphasize a demand for more detectives. The records reveal that the department has 30 detectives, the same number allowed under the Acts of 1871. Lately 12 of these men have been working on fire prevention, a division placed under Public Safety.

One of the new commissioner's first moves will be to ask the Legislature for funds necessary to establish a state police training school. Along the lines of added equipment, the commissioner is studying the spectograph that promises, when fully developed, to photograph jewelry in such detail that experts can accurately distinguish their worth from the pictures.

Fingerprints will show up under this machine with equal clarity.

Colonel Kirk is the third successive army man to occupy the safety commissioner's chair since this position was established in 1919. General Needham was called upon to fill out the unexpired term of Maj. Gen. Alfred Foote and Colonel Kirk takes the reigns to complete his successor's unexpired term that has one year to run.

Like General Needham, the Colonel was a practicing attorney when he was taken completely by surprise and rushed into the office of Safety Commissioner. His ideas also coincide with many of his predecessor's, particularly along the lines of police co-ordination and training.

Garbage the Gauge Of Reviving Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21—If you want to know whether business is improving, ask the men who collect the ashes, the rubbish and the garbage from back doors throughout the city.

Asking for an increase of $94,000 in its budget for such collections during the next year, the Hartford Street Board explains that an expected improvement in business conditions is the principal reason for the request.

People burn more coal, throw away more food scraps and clean out more "junk" when times are good. The amount of material collected dropped during the three years following 1929, but now is increasing. It is now 2 per cent ahead of last year.

Maine Publisher Honored by France

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—Jules Savarin, publisher and editor of a French weekly newspaper here, Le Franco-Americain, has received notice of his election as an officer of the French Academy, one of the highest honors conferred by the French republic. The parchment came through the French Consul, Henri Pergeron, in Boston.

Only two other Franco-Americans in Maine have been thus honored, Jean Couture of Lewiston, editor of Le Messager and Dr. Roaul Lafond, also of Lewiston.

The award is made by the French Ministry of Education to those who render outstanding service in the diffusion of the French language and French culture in the United States.

Period for Bluegrass Noted

Five years from sowing time are required to get a stand of bluegrass suitable for grazing in the livestock belts of the southern Appalachians.

Danish Denizens Transplanted in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Dolls Made by Thors Aistrup of Copenhagen

On View at Homelands Exhibit of International Institute at Y. W. C. A. The Unusual Display Is Attracting Appreciative Attention.

Boston Snapshots

New Home for Jumbo—Jumbo, the mascot of Tufts College, has been waiting since 1892 to see his present home in the Barnum Museum, enlarged in accordance with the will of P. T. Barnum. Now the work is to be begun. After Jumbo had lost a duel with a railway locomotive in 1885 his hide was presented by Mr. Barnum, then a trustee of Tufts, to the college. In 1889 he was installed in the main section of the museum.

The funds provided in the Barnum will in 1892 were not sufficient to undertake the addition of the new wing specified—and furthermore there was at that time nothing to occupy the additional space. Today, however, the need of it is being felt and so the trustees have decided to add what is needed to the bequest.

The new wing will contain in addition to a laboratory, a Seminar room with provision for a moving picture machine and two photographic dark rooms—equipment suggestive of the modern development of hunting for Jumbo's living relatives with cameras instead of elephant guns.

♪ ♪ ♪

Strolling Players—Young people are apt to be prejudiced against playwrights whose names appear frequently in school textbooks, and sometimes this prejudice continues on through life. To prove that there is a very good reason for the prominence given these playwrights, and to dispel such prejudices, a group called the Caravan Players has come into existence—and is visiting Boston this week.

Like the strolling players of Shakespeare's day they do everything themselves. Thayer Roberts adapts the plays presented, directs them himself and designs the costumes, scenery and properties, which are executed by the players. His experience includes three years with Fritz Leiber and a considerable period at the Jewett Repertory Theater here.

Before the company's first performance at the Copley Theater on Monday we found the whole group gathered on the stage. Gentlemen in overalls straightened up at intervals in the course of herculean labors with large pieces of scenery and properties, to throw back their heads and declaim lines from Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." It was a combination of scene shifting, carpentry and rehearsal.

Everything needed for the performance was being unloaded from the motor vans which the players have piloted from one college town to another, with occasional city stops.

Jeanette Dowling, one member of the company, explained that she is delighted to be in one of the old homes of repertory in Boston, for she is a Bostonian herself. Her father is the Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling of the Church of the Redeemer in South Boston. With Mr. Roberts she keeps in contact with Boston too, wherever they happen to be playing, through their joint work in rewriting parts of the "Master of Mystery" program for the use of Station WAAB.

John Dawson, another member of the company, has had wide repertory experience. He was one of the founders at Carnegie Institute of Technology, of the Civic Repertory Theater.

The Caravan Players do their best to present the plays in the spirit in which they were given their first performances. Although the language of Shakespeare's day gives a certain academic effect to modern ears, they endeavor to express the feeling if familiarity with audiences which must have been felt by early companies of strolling actors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thriving Hostelries—With Willard B. Rogers, president of the Connecticut Hotel Association and member of the executive committee of the New England Council, stating his belief that $400,000,000 will have been spent by visitors in New England before the end of the year, hotel men are evidently encouraged in making plans for a still warmer welcome to guests in the future.

The Copley Square Hotel, which has been closed for some time, is to reopen soon with new decorations and furniture—and strictly temperance policy. Its dining room and restaurants will be operated by the management of Patten's famous restaurant.

The staid Vendome has just been completely redecorated and has opened a distinctly modern Nippon Room, where guests may sup in a slightly Oriental atmosphere. From the Touraine—long a landmark at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, but also recently modernized—J. Edward Downes has come as the new manager of the Vendome.

Another hotel to undergo extensive improvements is the Puritan on Commonwealth Avenue. Spurred on perhaps by the success of its new Sky Garden this summer, the management has planned an attractive new entrance from the parking space on Newbury Street.

♪ ♪ ♪

Constructive Advertising—Nothing succeeds in bank advertising like the truth, especially if it is applied to current problems, in the opinion of G. Munro Hubbard, once an investment banker himself but now president of Doremus & Co., financial advertising specialists. Speaking to the Boston Advertising Club he advocated free use of educational advertising to combat misconceptions of banking practice as well as to emphasize its real value to the community.

"One of the most vivid impressions which I have received as a newcomer in the advertising field," he said, "is that of the tremendous latent force in the combined advertising programs of all American business enterprises. . . . If this force could be released for the nation's social and economic well being, it would be something to reckon with."

As an example of the use of advertising which molded public opinion by making facts available in a conspicuous way, Mr. Hubbard mentioned the recent joint campaign of Australian bankers which, he said, succeeded in defeating an active currency inflation agitation which they believed to be dangerous. He also referred to educational campaigns now being carried on by various commercial bankers in this country in an attempt to show just what real services are offered by banks and bankers, and to a searching campaign sponsored by a midwestern utility company in order to arouse public consideration of the facts involved in a municipal ownership movement.

One highly successful trust company's advertising campaign was based, he said, "on the thesis that the company is certain to make mistakes in managing the investment of trust funds because of its inability to read the future, but that through organization it believes it will make fewer mistakes than the average untrained individual."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). New revue, with Phil Baker, Lou Holtz, Patricia Bowmen and Mitzi Mayfair. 8:15.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Revolutionary militiamen, a Hessian — and bundling in New England. 8:30.

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Boisterous nineteenth century days in San Francisco. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Copley). Caravan Players. 8:30.

Movies

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"365 Nights in Hollywood," with James Dunn and Alice Faye. Fenway, 2:09, 4:49, 7:29, 10:09. Paramount, 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:16, 7, 9:44. Also "The Firebird."

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — "Happiness Ahead," with Dick Powell. Modern, with "Midnight Alarm," 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Scollay, with vaudeville, 12:15, 3:20, 6:15, 9:30.

EXETER — Janet Gaynor in "Servants' Entrance," 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "The Case of the Howling Dog."

FINE ARTS — "Power," from "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon, "The China Shop." "Earthquakes." "The Percussion Group." 1:50, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S — "The White Parade," Loretta Young and John Boles in a story "glorifying the American nurse." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Jimmy Durante and Charles Butterworth in "Student Tour." Vaudeville, 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." Francis Lederer, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in film version of famous bundling play. "Anatole's Affairs of 1935," revue, on the stage. Overture, "Flowers Impressions." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:15, 10:28.

STATE—"We Live Again," from Tolstoy's "Resurrection." With Anna Sten and Fredric March. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going to Heaven on a Mule," cartoon; "Spice of Life," Literary Digest oddity; "Good Golfers Start Young"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT — "Emperor Jones," with Paul Robeson, and "The Silver Cord," with Irene Dunne. 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 10:57. Also "Servants' Entrance."

UNIVERSITY—"Charlie Chan in London." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Belle of the Nineties."

STRAND—"Dragon Murder Case." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Loud Speaker."

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist. Mozart, Bach, Beethoven, Debussy. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—William Blackstone School Center, Blossom St. Free concert. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS — Jamaica Plain group, South Boston High School Center, Thomas Park and G Street. 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—By several groups, Roxbury School Center, Granville and Winthrop Streets. 8.

Other Events

JORDAN HALL — John Bovington, interpretive dancer. Recital Hall. 8:30.

Y. M. C. A. PLAYERS—"Let's Be Congenial," a three-act comedy by Richard Hill Wilkinson. Jacob B. Bates Hall, 312 Huntington Ave. Admission free. 8:15.

"THE MODERN DANCE"—Lecture by John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times. Pauline Chellis Studio, Blagden and Exeter Streets. 8:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Joel Eastman speaks on "Human Liberty," following dinner in his honor at 6:30.

HON. FRANCES PERKINS—Secretary of Labor, speaks in Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Richard Moulton, pianist. 2:45.

New Movie Programs

STATE—"Kid Millions," with Eddie Cantor.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Chu Chin Chow," and "Ready for Love."

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance in the galleries, "French Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Indian Homes and Ceremonies." 10 and 11:30 a. m.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL—10th conference. Meeting opens 1:45. Harry L. Hopkins, director of FERA, speaks at 2. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

'Danes' Enter Port of Boston Without Benefit of Passports

Dolls Modeled by Copenhagen Artist Typify Scenes in Homeland—High Craftsmanship Gives Appearance of Well-Worn Garments

Five little, elderly people, with the ruddy, salt-bitten cheeks of the coast of Denmark have been admitted, without passport or landing card, to the port of Boston. They took part in the fourth annual Homelands Exhibit of The International Institute, at the headquarters of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

These brave little travelers are dolls modeled by the Copenhagen artist, Thors Aistrup, whose meticulous craftsmanship is developed to such a point that she has torn a hole in the apron of the poor, old woman doll, with the bundle of fagots on her back; and carefully mended the rent, to show how thrifty and worthy a person she is.

"Although she is so poor," says Mrs. George M. Clausen, who has brought the collection from her native land, "you see, if you lift up the black cotton blouse, there is a warm, woolen garment underneath."

The shoes are of hand-stitched leather and like the knitted stockings on the very thin, little legs, are home-made. The artist has produced the very texture, the very lines of struggle in the fabric that one finds in the original characters which she so skillfully portrays.

Enjoying Earned Leisure

The central figures of the group are those of a pensioned schoolmaster and his wife, sitting in their garden, enjoying their well-earned leisure. The gentleman's carpet slippers, his wide-rimmed spectacles, and faded, shabby suit; his wife's half-knitted sock which hangs, in her lap, on doll-size knitting needles, and the clean, linen apron which she has just tied over the woollen one in which she did her housework, are a genuine delight.

Great care has been taken to wash and somehow wear these tiny creatures' clothing so that instead of the crisp, unreal newness so often encountered in the costumes of character dolls, they show the proper bagginess at knees and elbows, the occasional patch or frayed edge, the half-obliterated patterns, the slightly impaired seams.

The village gossip, who is calling on the old couple, has come in such a hurry to impart the latest bit of scandal, that she has not had time to pull her stockings up. She has shoved her empty basket high up one arm, has hitched up her outer skirt, and vigorously slapped her knee. Her head is half-way between the left and right of the knowing shake which will accompany her first, half-veiled suggestion that "Something is rotten in the State of Denmark."

Selling Latest Edition

As for the woman who sells newspapers, and carries a satchel full of the latest edition, and a smaller bundle under one arm, "She is the very image of the newspaper woman I used to see on the streets of Jutland," says Mrs. Clausen, "She had such a fierce voice we children were terrified of her. See the winking tightness of her eyes, accustomed to peering through all kinds of rough weather, at the passer-by."

The Danish table at the exhibit also includes copper tea urns and kettles, for over 200 years in Mrs. Clausen's family; and life-like, silken-haired models of new-born walruses and white, ice bears, the former about three inches, the latter about four inches long. The native ones are about that size at birth, says their owner.

Eats From His Hand, This Wild Eagle Does

KITTERY, Maine, Nov. 21—Everett Billings is believed by local naturalists to be the only man in the United States to have a wild eagle eat from his hand.

An eagle did just that thing, and it was a part of the festivities in freeing the bird, in captivity for four weeks. The event was of sufficient importance to bring a sound motion picture outfit here to record the show.

The eagle, born this year, was found with an injured wing and has been cared for here. With its recovery, it was decided to let it go, and George Clayton, game warden of Sanford, was here to participate in the exercises.

New Hampshire House G.O.P. Majority Shrinks

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21 (AP)—The majority of five claimed for Republicans in the New Hampshire House of Representatives dwindled again as further study of individuals elected was being made by the office of the Secretary of State.

John S. Elliott of Madbury, believed to have been a Republican, has been found to be a Democrat, it was announced. Several other shifts were considered likely, so that the actual line-up on party strength will not be definitely known until the first test vote. This is expected to come on organization of the House on the first day.

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Ma. 7.28,29; Tit. 2.15.

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Comptroller Holds Firm Rein Over Use of Federal Relief For Low-Cost Housing Plans

McCarl Forbids Use of FERA Funds for Homes in District of Columbia—This Follows His Veto on Tree Belt and Other Projects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Relief officials were wondering today if the comptroller general, John R. McCarl, had thrown a monkey wrench into one of their most cherished plans, that of building rural-industrial communities where the needy can become self-supporting.

The man who held up the Government's tree-belt planting, and the $100,000,000 Federal Housing Corporation, dropped a bombshell in the laps of federal relief administrators yesterday when he informed them that they could not use FERA funds for low-cost housing developments contemplated by the District of Columbia Rehabilitation Corporation. He suggested that such work be left to the Public Works Administration, which is a longer-range organization.

Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, reserved comment on Mr. McCarl's decision. His associates said it was not worrying him.

For Emergency Use

But since Mr. McCarl's decision indicated that he interpreted the law to mean that all FERA activities must be of an emergency nature and not involve any long-time programs such as housing, others felt that Mr. Hopkins might feel some concern for his plan.

About 40 states have set up rural rehabilitation corporations to buy land with FERA funds and re-establish farmers who have been trying to eke out an existence on worn-out land. In four states—West Virginia Texas, Georgia, and Arkansas—rural villages are being constructed by these corporations. Each is intended to take 100 or more families off the relief rolls. The relief administration hopes to see the money repaid within less than 10 years. Plans for these villages are being expanded rapidly in preparation for next year's relief program.

Since the District of Columbia has no rural slums, it proposed to build its low-cost houses in the city. An allotment of $393,000 had been made by the FERA for three house projects. Relief workers were to have been employed on the construction work.

Not Covered in Act

In his decision denying the right of the FERA to use funds for low-cost housing projects, Mr. McCarl said: "As no specific provision is contained in the act and no intimation of such purpose, and in view of its limited duration and emergency character, it would seem quite contrary to its purpose to hold that there was contemplated the acquisition of real estate and the construction of homes.

"This would involve an undertaking of a more or less permanent nature, contrary to the spirit and letter of the Relief Act, particularly in view of the provisions in a subsequent act—the National Industrial Recovery Act—in which the provision was made for the undertaking of low-cost housing."

Some Hope Still Seen

FERA officials found one paragraph which gave them hope in Mr. McCarl's decision. In it, the comptroller general explained that the District of Columbia commissioners had no authority to buy land for housing because a law passed back in 1877 said the District could purchase land only for schools and municipal purposes. It is believed by some that in this law may lie the difference between the District of Columbia case and what various states are proposing to do.

Another reason why officials do not manifest any great concern over the McCarl decision off-hand is the remarkable success which the New Dealers have had thus far in circumventing Mr. McCarl's decisions. The Comptroller General was appointed back in 1921, is responsible to Congress and cannot be removed by the President at will. It is his job to see that no executive department spends money not specifically authorized by Congress.

Opposes Excess Powers

His chief objections in recent months have been against the independent corporations which the Administration has set up. For instance, he held up funds for the $100,000,000 Federal Emergency Housing Corporation and made it necessary for the PWA to abandon that form of organization for its low-cost housing activities. Mr. McCarl said the corporation was illegal because its powers went further than that of the NIRA, under which it was created.

Several weeks ago Mr. McCarl put the brakes on the use of $75,000,000 from relief funds to build the 1000-mile shelter belt in the Midwest. He held this would be a long-time, not an emergency project and released only enough money for a brief planning phase. Now the forest service has become reconciled to the fact that it will have to take the tree-belt proposal to Congress for approval before the program gets into the realistic stage.

Industry Calls For Corrective New Deal Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

Roland Harriman, chairman of the managing committee of the National Economy League, would make July 1, 1935, "the birth date of real recovery."

Labor Firm on Bargaining

Labor, on the other hand, is standing firm for the collective bargaining provisions of the act, demanding that it be strengthened even further, and is in agreement with the spending policy of the New Deal at least in so far as it makes for employment, home-building and jobless aid until industry begins to reabsorb the more than 10,000,000 men who make up the army of the unemployed.

At the same time organized labor is looking askance at the move by capital to co-operate with the Administration on economic, fiscal and social policies, basing its skepticism on the well-known attitude of organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce on the right of labor to bargain collectively.

Both organizations stand four-square for the open shop, and labor leaders stressed that this attitude was irreconcilable with their interpretation of Section 7A—an interpretation they demand shall be written into the statute books by the new Congress.

Labor Ready to Fight

These leaders declared labor would fight any contrary move to the finish, and voiced confidence that they were numerically strong enough to force the White House and Capitol Hill to give teeth to the labor provisions of the recovery program as the cornerstone to labor's gains under the New Deal.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, commenting on the announcement by the United States Chamber of Commerce that labor was "welcome to co-operate" in the drive by industry to forward national recovery remarked on the difficulties this involved because of the chamber's "antagonistic attitude toward labor and especially toward 7-A of the recovery act."

In view of this consensus among labor chiefs, observers here today saw little likelihood of labor and industry pulling together in the way now being prescribed by the industrialists. Both sides agree that the menace of radical movements necessitates a speeding of recovery by 1936 and that recovery depends on putting the unemployed to work.

Industry Shows Its Hand

The announcement by the National Association of Manufacturers was seen as having special significance as a first definition of what industry regards as "necessary principles" for congressional action this winter.

The announcement was in the form of an agenda for the Congress for American Industry to be held here under the association's auspices on Dec. 5 and 6 and reaffirmed the pledge by the nation's business to co-operate "to help the Government stimulate and work with natural forces of recovery that seem definitely to be getting under way."

It urges that Congress be requested "to enact for a temporary period a fair trade practices act to become effective on the expiration of the National Industrial Recovery Act" and advocates legislation which would permit the continuance of labor provisions prescribed in existing codes pertaining to child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours and collective bargaining, but with clarification of the latter and more elastic working hours.

Jouett Shouse, president of the American Liberty League, simultaneously announced the nation-wide organization of his group, at the same time denying that it was anti-Administration in purpose. He defined its aims as "both educational and practical."

Farm Debt Holiday Held Constitutional

DENVER, Nov. 21 (AP)—The constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Act, permitting a five-year moratorium on farm mortgages, was upheld Monday by Judge J. Foster Symes of Federal District Court. The law has been declared unconstitutional in other jurisdictions.

Judge Symes said the Constitution gives Congress "power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy," and aded: "This grant of power to the Congress to legislate on the subject is general in its terms, paramount and unrestricted."

Try to Bridge Pacific Gulf

College Aristocracy Attacked

Cummings Between Two Fires

Must Make Decision Affecting Capital and Industry in Houde Company Case—White House's New Dishes to Have 48 Stars on Border of Blue

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The courageous efforts of two statesmen, one a Japanese and the other an American, to bridge the gulf of suspicion separating their two countries was the sensation of the day in the capital.

Diplomatic circles were inclined to scoff at the lone efforts of Admiral Saito and Senator William E. Borah, but American legislators, groping for a way out of the maze of war talk and armaments construction, grabbed eagerly at the first ray of light in a week.

This was only one phase, however, of the attention devoted throughout the city to questions related in one way or another to armaments. At the State Department the text of proposals made by American representatives at Geneva for a permanent international arms control mechanism were being closely studied, while the Navy Department sought to scotch reports that its secrets are the public property of any one who wants them.

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Arms Control: Secretary of State Cordell Hull let it be known that he feels fearly well satisfied with the reception accorded American proposals at Geneva. While Maxim Litvinoff expressed his doubt that permament arms control mechanism would do any good if the existing temporary machinery is useless, and the French representatives were reported to the State Department as having received the proposition with skepticism, the American representatives at Geneva informed their superiors that in almost all other cases interest had been expressed.

Any further comment here will be deferred until officials have had time to digest what their own representatives proposed. The draft had been prepared so hurriedly that it had been presented at Geneva before it could be cabled here.

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Houde Case Again: The most discarded and revived case in New Deal history is that of the National Labor Relations Board against the Houde Engineering Company of Buffalo. Because it involves the vital question of majority representation in labor relations, the Department of Justice has sought for months to keep out of it. But the labor board, whose prestige will stand or fall on making its majority rule decision stick, has kept after Attorney General Cummings with a persistence apparently not to be denied.

Mr. Cummings is seriously embarrassed. He will get no peace from labor or liberals until he tries to uphold the board's decision in court against the Houde Company. But any attempt to prosecute the latter would almost certainly upset the applecart which industry and the Administration are trying to push together. Nothing in the New Deal is more abhorrent to industry than "majority representation," which constitutes a large part of the general battle over Section 7A of the Recovery Act. Mr. Cummings is thus between labor and industry at a time when the Administration is trying to be friends with both. And whatever he does about Houde will make one of the two his enemy.

The latest development is reassertion by the new chairman of the board, Francis B. Biddle, that the Department of Justice has ample material for a case against the Houde Company, and the assent to this statement of Golden W. Bell, who has charge for the Justice Department of all NRA cases. Great significance is attached to the fact that Mr. Bell and Mr. Biddle were in the same room when their two statements were made. Coming within 24 hours after Mr. Biddle had taken over the board chairmanship, the incident was considered an auspicious beginning for his régime.

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College Aristocracy: First public notice of the refusal of several large eastern colleges to use federal relief funds to help needy students was taken by Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, in a speech before the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Missing from the list of co-operating colleges recently issued by the FERA were Harvard, Yale, Williams, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr, but only Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams, explained the reason. The funds, he said, were distributed without regard of the fitness of the students to have college training or the supply of college trained men in the world today.

Mr. Hopkins interpreted rejection as "implying that in the last analysis education is for the privileged few who have money to go to college." Describing this view "as a lot of nonsense," Mr. Hopkins asked the meeting, "Why in the world in America, should we assume, merely because some people happen to have money, that they are the ones who shall have a higher education?

"I believe that higher education is for those who ought to have it, irrespective of their economic status. And if we are aiding in that, I am proud of it, and I have no apologies to make to over-endowed private institutions that do not know what to do with their money. You find in this field the same things that you find in all other fields, the artistocrats of wealth who claim that they have certain privileges that the best of us shall not have. Well, let them hang on to it up there in New England as long as they want."

Mr. Hopkins failed to mention that 86 New England institutions of learning are using thousands of dollars of federal funds each month to support something over 6000 needy students. Each student gets $15 a month which he repays in work for the college.

White House China: Forty-eight gold stars on a blue border will distinguish the new set of dinner china which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just ordered for the White house.

With 1680 pieces, the set will cost the Government $9301 and will be left at the White House for the use of other Presidents. There has been no completely new set of dishes bought for the mansion since the Wilson Administration.

The same Trenton, N. J., company which made the Wilson china is now rushing to complete the Roosevelt set before the social season begins in December.

Some of the older sets of china still contain enough pieces for use at small dinners, but White House employees began to find that they were running short for the large state affairs, when as many as 80 or 90 persons are invited to dine. Before a presidential set dwindles too close to nothingness, it is taken downstairs and placed in cases, where sightseers may see it.

There will be 120 of each type of plate, cup and saucer in the new service. The dishes are to be ivory colored with a rim of gold and cobalt blue. The blue is studded with gold stars. An inner border has a gold-trimmed decoration of roses and feathers adapted from the Roosevelt coat of arms. The Presidential seal completes the design.

Edison Executors File $198,630 Claim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Executors of the estate of Thomas A. Edison, petitioned the Board of Tax Appeals today for the redetermination of an estate tax deficiency claim of $198,630.

The petitioner charged the Bureau of Internal Revenue was in error in its computation of the value of stock in Edison companies held by the estate. The bureau estimated the value of 8734 shares in Thomas A. Edison, Inc., at $200 per share, whereas the petitioner claimed the stock should be valued at $85 per share. It is also charged the bureau included in taxable income, Edison Cement Corporation debentures at $427,976 over their actual value.

The bureau was further charged with erroneously disallowing deductions from the taxable estate of $12,446 paid as federal income taxes and an undetermined amount as executor's commissions. The petition was filed by Charles Edison of West Orange as executor.

United Daughters Discuss Confederate Memorials

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two memorials to heroes of the Southern Confederacy occupied the attention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy yesterday at their first convention held north of the Mason and Dixon's line.

The Jefferson Davis Highway and the memorial restoration of Stratford Hall, birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Westmoreland County, Virginia, were subjects of committee meetings. Mrs. Charles D. Lanier of Greenwich, Conn., president of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, conferred with the committee on Stratford Hall.

Colleges and Missions Receive Shepard Bequests

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21 (AP)—Cornell University will receive $250,000, Yale $100,000, the Northfield School of Northfield, Mass., $100,000, the Presbyterian Board of National Missions $8,182,042, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions $4,910,021, under the appraisal of the will of C. Sidney Shepard, filed with Surrogate D. P. Morehouse yesterday. The First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo will receive $93,500. The estate was appraised at $14,524,829.

Art in South Extolled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—"The Southland must be painted by southern artists who can paint the South because they love and know it," declared Ellsworth Woodward, former head of Sophie Newcomb Art School and water colorist and etcher, in a recent address on "Art in the South," at the University of Alabama.

Inquiry Pushed On Butler Report Of 'Fascist March'

Committee Investigates Charge of Wall Street Offer of Support

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—With Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler as its chief witness, the House Committee on un-American Activities is delving into reports that the retired ranking officer of the Marine Corps had been asked to lead a "Fascist" movement in the United States, with a dictatorship as its aim.

Representative John W. McCormack, chairman of the congressional committee, conducting the recret inquiry, declared:

"We are going to make a searching investigation of the evidence submitted by General Butler. Our original information came from several different sources. General Butler was not the first source of our information."

Plot Disavowed

General Butler's reported story of a "Fascist" plot to make him dictator of the United States was labeled today by Gerald C. Macguire, a bond salesman, as a "publicity stunt," devoid of truth.

Nevertheless, the committee continued its investigation of the former Marine Corps chief's purported charges that he had been approached by Wall Street brokers to head an army of 500,000 former soldiers and others to march on Washington and seize control of the Federal Government.

Chairman McCormick promised a thorough investigation, saying, "We are going to call witnesses and records that will bring out the truth—whatever that may be."

Proposals Rejected

Chairman McCormick and Representative Samuel Dickstein, vice-chairman, heard General Butler for more than two hours yesterday, and said later that General Butler had repeated most of the statements attributed to him in a newspaper story. Both members said General Butler made it clear he had flatly rejected all proposals made by the "Fascist" group.

The assertion that General Butler's story was a "publicity stunt" came from Mr. Macguire, who was named by the former Marine Corps head as the man who urged him to head the "Fascist" army. Mr. Macguire testified before the committee after General Butler, and on leaving the committee hearing, he denied the truth of General Butler's charges.

"Our attitude is that it's all a joke," said Mr. Macguire. "There never was such a plot."

Aid Reported Offered

General Butler's testimony was reported to have been that Mr. Macguire approached him last summer and told him the financial backers of the movement had subscribed $3,000,000 and could raise another $50,000,000 if need be.

General Butler was reported to have said Mr. Macguire told him that if Butler declined to lead the movement, the job would be offered to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the United States Army,, and if the latter declined, to Col. Hanford MacNider, former commander of the American Legion.

Court Refuses to Halt PWA Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In a unanimous decision, the State Supreme Court has refused an injunction against a proposed PWA loan to Greenwood County for a $2,767,000 hydoelectric project on the Saluda River. The opinion was written by Associate Justice John G. Stabler.

Action Advocated For Regaining Cotton Market for South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21 (AP)—The southeastern division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, representing business men in 13 southern states and the District of Columbia, yesterday urged that steps be taken to recover foreign markets for southern cotton producers, and condemned "above-value" loans by the Government on cotton.

A call was sounded for the forces of law and order to fight Communism in America, the division adopting a resolution in which patriotic citizens and organizations were asked "to support positive steps to check this menace and to safeguard American institutions against this insidious form of attack."

Another resolution called upon business men to support the National Housing Act, and another condemned "elimination or inadequate preservation" of southern wage differentials "under various codes."

Pardon for Mooney Favored by Moley

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Raymond Moley, in an open letter to Gov. Frank Merriam of California, recommends a pardon for Tom Mooney "before the Supreme Court is compelled to enter upon the task of establishing the legal justification for a review of the case."

The open letter leads off the issue of the magazine to be published Thursday. Mr. Moley, confidant of President Roosevelt, and one of the original "brain trust," is editor of the magazine.

His open letter adds:

"I believe you should pardon him because it is more important that the processes of justice be maintained on an elevation untainted by error or corruption than that a 'menace to the peace of the state' be kept behind bars. A suspicion abroad in the land that justice is tainted is more dangerous to the public peace than the liberty of a thousand bad men."

Striking Workers Get Out Newspaper

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Newark Morning Ledger's big presses were silent today while striking editorial workers, in a little print shop near by rushed to press with a paper of their own.

Soon after L. T. Russell, publisher, announced suspension of the Ledger last night, the strikers, terming the move a victory for their cause, organized a makeshift staff and gathered bulletins on local news and politics for publication today.

The Reporter is the four-page paper's name. "Volunteer" linotypers helped to rush production, strike leaders said. Newark Newspaper Guild leaders, in charge of the strike, planned to circulate 18,000 copies.

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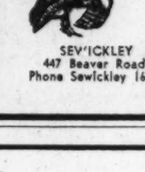
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Grange Women Center Efforts On Home and Youths' Welfare In Their Farm Contribution

Do Much in Guiding Character Building of the Rising Generation—Juvenile Grangers Share in Many Important Community Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21—Much has been said and done about the long-time view of the new economic democracy which the farmers of America are helping to reshape out of the confusion and failures of the old order. All the work and all the planning which delegates to the sixty-eighth annual convention of the National Grange have accomplished here for the good of the nation's farm families are based on far-sighted motives.

Less has been said, but no less has been done about the Grange's long-time view on the social side of recovery. Little attention has been focused upon the part which the women contribute in the work of the country's oldest and most influential farm fraternity. They have flocked to this convention to work no less than the men.

The Grange's basic interest centers not merely on the farm but on the farm home. That is why the women of the Grange play as important a part in its ritual and in its work as the farm men. The two leading activities of the Grange women are built around home economics and the Juvenile Grange.

Character Building

It is the latter phase of Grange service which appeals so strongly to those who comprehend the significance of the long-time view in rural economics and social planning. The work of the Grange's women leaders parallels in importance that of its men. It is mainly the farm women who are helping to mold the character of the rising generation, which will one day ascend to the administration of the policies which farm men are formulating through the constructive and co-operative medium of the national and local granges.

Admitting that it requires the long-time view to see the full effect of their work, reports from women engaged in juvenile grange work reveal to some extent the harvest which patrons of the Grange's youth movement are reaping year by year.

As an example of the awakened interest in this direction, Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., juvenile superintendent of the National Grange, declared in her report at the Hartford convention that more attention has been given to this work than ever before.

Although the first juvenile Grange was organized in 1868, and each year saw new units organized, Mrs. Freestone said it was many years before it received any supervision and care.

Exhibition in 1922

In 1920, when the National Grange met in Boston, the juvenile superintendent said there was no mention of this activity in the proceedings of the session, but that in 1922, at Wichita, Kan., members of Andover Juvenile Grange gave an exhibition of their work. This, she feels, was the spark that kindled more interest in the part which young folks could play in Grange work.

Since then development in this field has been steady, Mrs. Freestone pointed out, with 1934 going down on record as the banner year from the standpoint of new juvenile organizations. No less significant than the record number of 153 new juvenile granges in Mrs. Freestone's opinion is the fact that these new units are scattered over 23 states. There are now nearly 1000 juvenile granges throughout the United States. Membership is heaviest in New York State and Ohio.

Even yet, the national superintendent says, the possibilities of the work have only been touched and the opportunities for Grange service in this particular branch are unlimited.

Asset to Community

Mrs. Freestone is especially interested in the "honor grange" goal which juvenile branches are having set before them. When they reach that goal, the Grange's youth director declares, they are really a valuable asset to any community as well as to a better Grange.

"A juvenile 'honor grange,'" says Mrs. Freestone, "will do much to raise the standard of rural life in their community. The surest way to improve the conditions of life in the country is to properly train the children. If a juvenile grange in a community gives one child right ideals about life that he would otherwise miss, it is worth the effort. The leadership of a Matron in assisting her juvenile grange to reach the goal of an honor grange should be appreciated by the subordinate grange, and her efforts should be loyally supported."

Every state will find that money expended for juvenile work is money well spent, Mrs. Freestone went on, because it is building for the future membership a type of membership that has had the best of training.

The grange juveniles have been especially busy during 1934, Mrs. Freestone reports, and that does not mean their work has been confined to the ritualistic proceedings of the Grange hall. Reports from state superintendents emphasize the variety and scope of community service which the young workers are eager to perform.

Help in Observances

In Massachusetts, she pointed out, Grange youngsters in one village put up a big welcome banner for a local fête. Some assisted in Arbor Day tree plantings, organized choirs, put on street floats and did things for shutins.

Oregon reported prize-winning drill work and exhibits at agricultural fairs. New Hampshire juveniles specialized in improving their secret degree work and a great amount of community welfare work. Juveniles out in one Kansas community helped the subordinate order to construct a basement under the schoolhouse as a meeting hall. Bird houses was a specialty with a Nebraska group.

North Carolina juveniles have been putting on fairs in co-operation with community enterprises; organizing bands, and helping children in need by giving them school necessities. Connecticut groups have been collecting clothing and toys for needy children and donating funds for scholarships. Plays, parties, picnics and other seasonal activities have occupied juvenile Grange members in many localities.

Training for Tomorrw

Such constructive outlets as these are what make the juvenile work worth while, Mrs. Freestone continued, in urging Grangers to give more attention and support to the work of their young folks.

"We as Grangers are vitally interested in the welfare of our country," the juvenile superintendent declared. "We realize today as never before that it is not the gold in America nor the vast amount of other natural resources or wealth that is going to make the nation great, nor her people. If they are indifferent and greedy, all for self, America will not prosper.

"The nation's problems are to be solved not by ourselves alone but by generations to come. The Grange has always stood for the best things in life. It is fitting that the Grange should take the lead in training its youth for the tasks of tomorrow."

Young Grangers Welcoming Good Counsel

By a Staff Photographer

They Are Learning Footsteps of Modern Agriculture

Left to Right—Earl S. Jr., Jack, Vaunceil and Virginia Vanatta, and Mrs. Susan W. Freestone, Juvenile Superintendent of the National Grange.

Hopping to Northern Canada, Doolittle Goes Ahunting

Former Army Flier, Guest of Dominion Air Official, Starts on Week's Vacation in Camp—CCC Friendship Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Maj. Jimmie Doolittle, famous airman and former army air corps officer, has turned backwoodsman for a week.

In company with two Akron aviation enthusiasts, Herbert Maxson of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and Larry Guinther of the Goodyear Company, and with a Cleveland "Early Bird," E. C. "Pop" Cleveland, he has flown to a point within a very few miles of the Arctic Circle in Canada on a hunting and camping expedition.

Clad in a rough woolen short jacket, hunting breeches and high leather boots, and wearing a broad brimmed sombrero, the famed Jimmie, hero of small boys, became still more a hero in their minds, as he took off in a snowstorm for the far northern regions.

"Anyway, he's an expert in blind flying, you know," said one young spectator encouragingly.

A note of international friendliness enters into the flying trip of the four sportsmen. And an interesting story has come to light in its connection. A Canadian Government plane, it seems, met Jimmie's speedy little ship at St. Ignace, Mich., and carried the men on from there to the far north. It was piloted by Capt. George Ponsford, director of aviation in the Dominion of Canada, who not only offered the four men the use of the government's plane, but also had a well-stocked camp prepared for them at the end of the journey.

It seems that just a little over a year ago this time Captain Ponsford was only another CCC worker in Akron, foreman of a gang of men who were improving Akron's Municipal Airport. It was in that capacity that he had met Mr. Doolittle one day, and also the other two Akron men.

When he received his appointment as aviation director of the Dominion, his first thought was of inviting his Akron flying friends up to see his own country from the air. He wrote to Mr. Doolittle, suggesting the trip and offering all the hospitality of the Canadian Government.

And Major Doolittle, who grew up in Nome, Alaska, and who was prospecting with his miner father before he was 15, naturally accepted the invitation to get back to the wilds. It was with the enthusiasm of a boy that he packed his duffle bag with warm socks and heavy underwear and took off for the open spaces which he loves.

Grange Indorses Federal Control In Power Field

Cheaper Rates for Use of Electricity Sought in Resolutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21—Maximum development of government electric power projects; increased federal attention to soil conservation, and establishment of this work as a separate agency in the Department of Agriculture are national policies favored by the Grange. Its attitude regarding these proposals is made public in the form of resolutions adopted at its business sessions here.

The Grange also goes on record as opposing the transfer of the national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. At the same time, it rejected a proposed resolution submitted by a southern delegate, declaring for the right of cotton farmers to seek relief through radical reduction of the tariff and a continuation of the processing tax in proportion to tariff reductions in order that they may buy at prices corresponding to those at which they sell.

Cheaper Utility Rates

The Grange's stand on the power question is based on its belief that this policy will make it possible for thousands of farmers to enjoy the benefit of cheap power and light. It favors the development of federal power projects "in a manner that will deliver the power to the people under government operation and control at the lowest possible cost."

In commending the Government for its efforts to arrest soil erosion, delegates recommended that soil conservation be made a permanent national policy and that a reasonable share of money be expended to strengthen the existing erosion control program.

The Grange committee on agriculture termed the productive agricultural lands of the nation "the most important and indispensable national resource, and the essential bulwark of our state and national safety and security."

Control of Erosion

Preservation of this basic asset from disastrous deterioration through the impoverishment and destruction of uncontrolled erosion and the maintenance and wise utilization of these lands, the committee held, are matters of "such vast and vital importance that problems involved unavoidably challenge state and national responsibility."

Acknowledging the Government's efforts in establishing a number of watershed erosion control demonstrations at various localities where measures of soil and water conservation will be combined with improved farm practices under a general land-use program based on soil adaptability, the Grange group cited the "imperative need" for extending this conservation work over all the nation's eroding watersheds.

Negro Fliers at Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Nov. 21 (AP)—The good will Negro fliers, Dr. Albert C. Forsythe of Atlantic City and C. Alfred Anderson of Bryn Mawr, arrived here yesterday in a Dominican Republic Aid Service plane flown by Captain Felix.

Hopeful Old-Timers At 'Poor Farm' Drill Wells and Strike Oil

MARIETTA, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two old-time "wildcatters" of the southeastern Ohio oil fields retained faith in the field even after reverses had sent them to the Washington County almshouse. The county's "poor farm" itself is a part of the field; and the old-timers, J. W. Yerian and Jorn Hupp, began to prospect in the farm's backyard, with the result of digging a couple of small productive wells.

In order to undertake operations they borrowed an old drilling machine and prevailed upon L. A. Hall, infirmary superintendent, to lend them a few dollars for recording the lease with the county commissioners.

At a little more than 500 feet they struck oil. Experienced oil men say the wells will produce a barrel or two a day and may eventually pay.

For the business side of the matter, the wells are on the infirmary land, so Washington County will get a one-eighth royalty. Another one-sixteenth will go to the county in payment for the oil men's board and lodging. Superintendent Hall is counted in for one-eighth, on the basis of his loan, and the owner of the drilling machine is allotted one-fourth. On the rest, it is figured that Yerian and Hupp may eventually clear enough to pack up and move.

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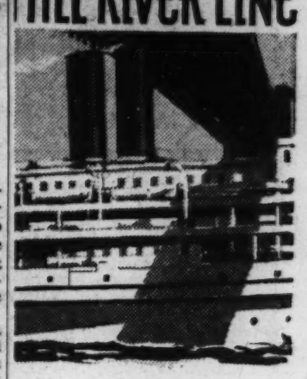

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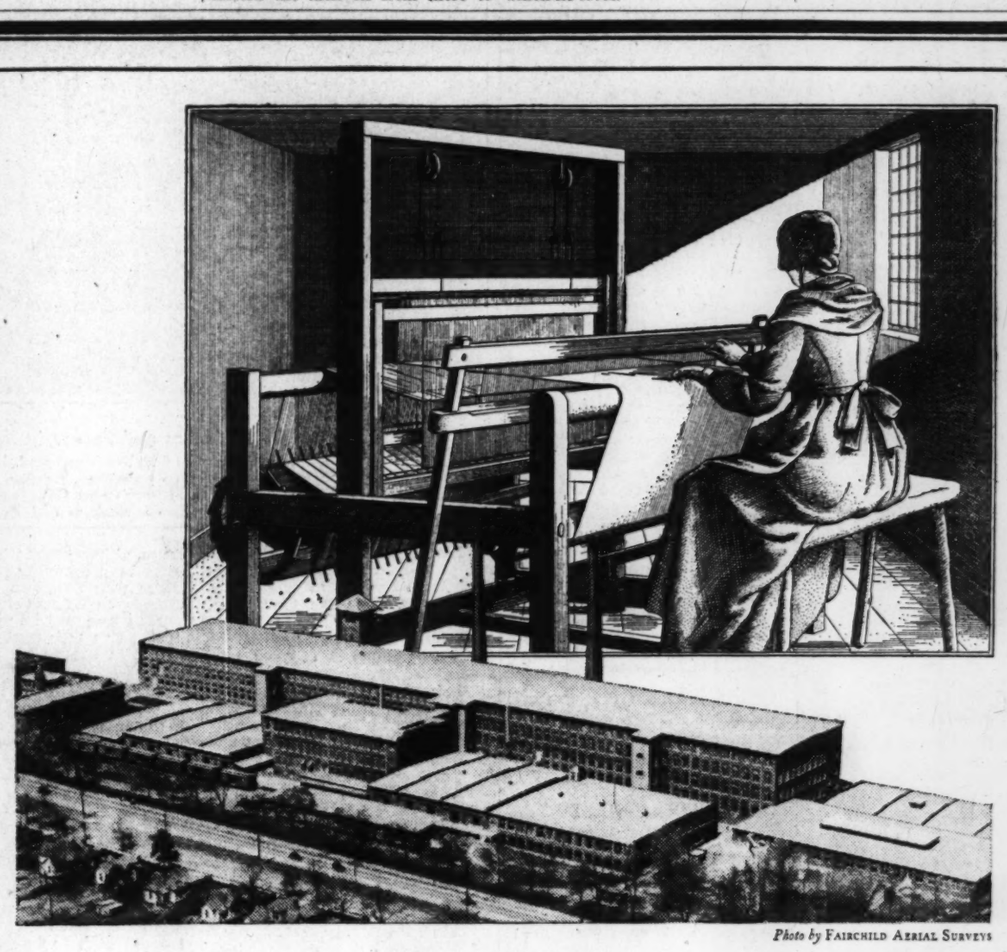

Photo by FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS

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James Bowdoin, having resigned as the bank's first president to serve as Governor of the Commonwealth, took swift action. In 1785 he summoned delegates from the thirteen states to meet in Boston to discuss ways and means of providing protection to safeguard the growth and prosperity of native industries. It is significant that the outgrowth of this meeting was the convention in Philadelphia in 1787 which met to draft our Federal Constitution.

In 1784 the total manufacturing output of the Boston area amounted to less than four million dollars. Our early records show that this bank was of vital importance in fanning this spark of New England's future industrial greatness. Today its services and banking capacity have expanded to keep pace with Boston's annual manufacturing output of over three hundred million dollars.

You are cordially invited to visit the 150th Anniversary Exhibition at our Head Office, 67 Milk Street.

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Spanish Labor Loses Benefits Of Republic's Reformed Laws, Leader of Socialists Asserts

Caballero in Interview With Monitor Sees Revolt of Proletariat as Possible Alternative If All 'Legal Means' Prove Ineffectual

Spain in Transition
Third of Six Articles

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—"The Stalin of Spain!" That is the graphic phrase I had heard applied to Largo Caballero, and I pondered it as I climbed the stairs to the unimpressive offices of the labor union headquarters where he received me, only a few days before the outbreak of the recent revolt.

"This is not a very good time to come to see me: they have just arrested and thrown in jail most of my associates and assistants!" a stolid voice shot at me as I entered a bare little inner office. Busily arranging piles of papers on a large flat-topped desk, under a benign portrait of Pablo Iglesias, founder of Spanish Socialism, sat Señor Caballero.

Like the voice, the man gives first of all the impression of solidity, of massiveness and bulk—although actually he is not a particularly large person. He looks like a laborer who has won promotion to a desk job as foreman or office manager: he was in fact a mason before becoming a labor chief, head of the Socialist Party and Minister of Labor under the Republic.

"You will have to excuse all this confusion and rush — we are naturally short of help, and these are difficult days, very difficult days."

Revolt Only Alternative

As Señor Caballero continued speaking, his words exploding with something of the impact of a French ".75," I became acutely aware that the situation was indeed very serious—that the atmosphere surrounding the leader of Socialism in Spain was heavily charged with a kind of stormy electricity. ". . . so there may be absolutely no alternative left to us but an outright revolutionary uprising!" he was saying—as much to himself, it seemed, as to me.

"But why, Señor?" I asked. "Surely you don't really think that. Haven't you always affirmed that you wanted to accomplish your socialistic aims by legal means?"

"Yes, of course, but if we have exhausted all the legal means," he cried. "I tell you then there might be nothing left to us but revolution. This reactionary Government violates and ignores the labor legislation; it persecutes our Socialist leaders in the villages and towns; it throws us in jail, forbids our meetings, breaks up our demonstrations, and censors and seizes our newspapers every other day.

"We must choose: either we submit and will be exterminated like the Socialists in Austria and Germany, or we must resist to the very end."

Socialist Program

"But how? What can you do against the army—against machine guns?"

"Don't worry. You may be sure we shall use all the means in our power to defend ourselves, to avoid being crushed like the workers in Austria. For instance, there is the general strike."

"Would you have the necessary unity for a general strike? What about the Communists and Anarchists?"

"The Communists are with us now. We have just completed the formation of a common front. The anarchists, well I'm not so sure, but I believe that when the time came, most of them would be with us."

"What is it you seek? What are the principal points of your program?"

"We have a well-defined and complete program of socialization. But the essence of it may be summed up briefly: first of all we want to settle the land problem by breaking up the big estates and distributing them in small holdings to the peasants; secondly we would nationalize the banks and the principal basic industries—mining, communication, transports. These are the primary things—the rest could wait."

"You favor the abolition of private property, then?"

"Theoretically, yes; but it could not be done all at once, in practice. We would begin by breaking up the big estates, but we would encourage the small property owner. The same would be true of the small shopkeeper and little manufacturer—for quite some time, at least."

Labor Unhappy

Are the charges of Señor Caballero that the Spanish worker is being half starved, maltreated and even persecuted, true?

A painstaking—if necessarily brief—inquiry into this fundamental point convinced me that these charges are not without foundation. Information culled from both official and unofficial sources included the following:

Unemployment in Spain is estimated at 600,000; thus the problem, though serious, does not present the alarming proportions it offers in many other countries. The economic crisis has passed lightly over Spain as a whole; but certain important exporting industries, such as fruit and olive oil, have been heavily hit.

Despite this relatively favorable situation—and one of the best harvests in a generation—all the workers with whom I talked were intensely discontented. Asked why, they usually answer that there is less work than there used to be. But questioning them more closely, one often finds that what they really mean is that they receive less pay for the same amount of work.

In general it may be said that wages of unskilled industrial laborers, office workers, and servants are less than half what are paid in France, although French wages are themselves notoriously low in comparison with American or English. Furthermore I found numerous instances where workers received only a fourth or a fifth what they would be paid in France for comparable work.

Laws Ignored

Agricultural laborers, in many parts of Spain, work from dawn till dark for 1½ or 2 pesetas a day, roughly between 20 and 25 cents a day. Furthermore children only 10 and 12 years old work all day in the fields for less than a peseta—despite the rigid labor laws passed by the Republic to prevent this, and the fact that this labor legislation fixes a minimum agricultural wage of from 6 to 10 pesetas a day.

It should be pointed out, of course, that living costs are lower in Spain than in France—but the difference is by no means as great as the difference in pay. In some instances, also, the agricultural workers are allotted a small quantity of produce in addition to a cash payment—but this is not true everywhere.

There are many well-authenticated stories of powerful landlords, whose estates include whole villages and sometimes scores of villages, withholding all work from the villagers until he has starved them into coming to work on his own terms. The Republic, in an effort to put a stop to this practice, passed a law prohibiting the importation of farm labor from another district or country until all the resident workers were employed. Some proprietors had not hesitated to bring in workers from Portugal if their own villagers insisted on the minimum wage fixed by the state. After the elections a year ago, however, when the Cortes swung to the Right, this law was repealed.

Living Standard Low

There is not the slightest question that the Republic's labor legislation is being very generally disregarded, and that as a result the Spanish worker, after enjoying a period of relative well-being for a year or two, when the laws were enforced, has now slumped back into a standard of living which, judged by Anglo-Saxon standards, is miserable poverty. Compared with France, for example, the standard is still very low. I have seen instances, facts and figures that leave no doubt on this point.

There is, of course, another side to the story. Unquestionably there were serious abuses committed in the name of the labor legislation, which stirred up the antagonism of the employers. The most frequent complaint against these labor laws is directed toward the compulsory labor tribunals which decide all disputes and claims between workers and employers.

These boards are each composed of two workers, two employers and a chairman appointed by the Government. As they were constituted during the period just after the beginning of the Republic when Señor Caballero was Minister of Labor, naturally the deciding vote is likely to be cast on the side of the worker. Faced with such a situation, many employers have preferred to renounce all construction work rather than risk altercations with the labor unions which they felt they would surely lose.

Socialist Excesses

What these employers fail to remember, however, is that these same labor tribunals existed before the Republic, that they were in fact the invention of the dictatorship. And thus it appears very probable that if in their own eyes the employers are suffering unprecedented injustice, in the workers' eyes they are only getting just retribution for the days when labor claims and disputes were decided against the workers with at least as much regularity as they are now adjudged in their favor!

Nevertheless the fact remains that the Socialists, when they have obtained power either in these tribunals or in certain towns and villagets, have been guilty of abuses and excesses which appear to have been as extreme and unwise as the attitude of the "capitalists" who preceded—and have now succeeded—them.

Today Señor Caballero and many of the other Socialist leaders are in hiding, in prison or in exile, following the general strike and guerrilla warfare that accompanied it. But it must not be forgotten that a few months before the advent of the Republic, its present President, Niceto Alcala Zamora, and Premier, Alejandro Lerroux, were both in prison!

And history, in Spain as elsewhere, may repeat itself.

Labor in Romantic Spain Awakens to New Social Aspirations

Center, by Alfonso. Lower left, by Ruiz Vernacci.

Glimpses of Actors and Scenes in Spanish Republic's Drama

Upper Left—Still the Usual Method of Delivering Bread in Smaller Spanish Towns. Upper Right—Typical Worker's Hut. Center—Largo Caballero, Leader of Socialists. Lower Left—Former Royal Palace in Madrid, Now Housing a Museum and Offices of Persident of Republic. Lower Right—Group of Workers and Peasants.

Washington Welcomes Saito's Conciliation

(Continued from Page 1)

indicate that Japan will be prepared to compromise, if and when its internal politics can be banished from external diplomacy.

Support for Big Navy

At the same time impartial experts do not minimize the real strength of big navy feeling in Japan. The people apparently have been thoroughly convinced of the advantages of navalism, following the continuing thrusts into the Asiatic mainland. Admiral Saito seems therefore to be considerably more liberal internationally than general opinion in his country. Yet it is such gradations between conciliatory approach—such as Admiral Saito employs—and intransigeance, such as seems to rule the day at London, that make international agreement possible.

For a prominent conservative Japanese, such as Admiral Saito, to take this stand is regarded as of some importance. That an exposition of his views will have an effect on the current negotiations is a different question. The negotiators are powerfully entrenched. There is no suggestion of an imminent overturn of the Japanese Cabinet.

Should such a turnover come, the methods of diplomatic approach, if not the fundamental arguments, would be altered.

And, as if to pave the way, this distinguished Japanese statesman approaches the Western World with what those who have read his article regard as a tactful, good-humored, dry, and quizzical diplomatic feeler. Such qualities are rare in diplomacy; nobody disputes that they can be well utilized in this formula and etiquette-ridden field.

Downing Street Finds Saito Has No Plan To Halt Armaments Race

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21 — Downing Street warmly echoes Viscount Makoto Saito's plea that there should be no armaments race. This is regarded here as the most important consideration in the crucial talks now in progress in London. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Foreign Minister Sir John Simon and the whole British delegation are determined if one avenue is closed to explore another—and yet another—before confessing failure.

The chief difficulty found so far is that the Japanese proposals for tonnage equality and freedom to build what they like seem to British as to Americans incompatible with the basic Japanese thesis, namely "equality of security." On this point Admiral Saito offers no help. Nor has he apparently any suggestion to make regarding another vital difference between the respective viewpoints, namely the rôle of the submarine which Japan says is defensive, while Britain and the United States say it is offensive.

Adamantine

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Britain will never voluntarily agree to abolition of category limitation nor to tonnage equality, nor yet to the Japanese definition of offensive and defensive vessels. Downing Street looked in vain for something in Admiral Saito's remarks which would indicate the likelihood of Japan's viewpoint changing in these vital respects.

British Generals Of 1917 Criticized By Lloyd George

Quagmire Operations at Passchendaele Held History's Worst

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's chief "elder statesman," has followed up recent sharp criticisms of his late naval and civil colleagues with an equally outspoken indictment of British generals, in the latest volume of his lively "War Memoirs."

Mr. Lloyd George finds in particular that the whole series of military operations which were continued for a number of months in 1917 in the quagmires of Passchendaele in France were "one of the blackest horrors in history."

He supports this allegation with voluminous extracts from official records. He brings forward also personal evidence so detailed and so well documented as to be calculated to keep official apologists busy for a generation endeavoring to disprove his thesis.

"It is," Mr. Lloyd George says, "one of the bitterest ironies of war that I who have been ruthlessly assailed in books, in the press and in speeches for 'interfering with the soldiers' should carry with me as my most painful regret the memory that on this issue I did not justify that charge."

It is thought in some circles here that nothing is to be gained by recalling such grim events as those to which Mr. Lloyd George refers. On the other hand the view is also widely held that such light as he is now endeavoring to supply may help prevent the recurrence of such happeninga.

Mr. Lloyd George thus has warm supporters as well as fierce assailants in the controversy he has started.

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One Touches a Taut Wire Vibrantly

LET an antique keyboard instrument be sounded in our hearing, immediately the age in which it was built springs into life. All the more surely this happens if we have information, directly handed down, about the original owner; and pretty surely also if we have but reading acquaintance with some historic person of the literary sort, let us say, who, by proof of book, possessed and played on an instrument of the same type.

Quite the other way, an old violin, when a bow is drawn across its strings, produces no such effect upon us; probably because the perfection of the violin was long ago attained. But with the piano, which has never ceased developing, the difference in power and quality from decade to decade is so marked as to be discernible to everybody. When a note is struck on one of the small instruments of the early eighteen hundreds, we are taken back in fancy to that period.

A quaint little Clementi piano that I happen to know of—a mere box of an object on spindle legs—that came out of a mansion in Saco, Maine, I was permitted one day to examine. I opened back its light lid and touched its sensitive keys. The vibration of the first wire hit was enough to remove my thoughts from the present to the past; to set me back to the days of American shipping prosperity before the Embargo.

* * *

WITH ALMOST EQUAL vividness, too, the tinkling noise conveyed me out of New England, away to Old England. I was transported, let me be specific, to the house in Hampshire where lived the novelist, Jane Austen. For Miss Austen, according to the testimony of her letters to her sister, Cassandra, took an interest in music after the manner of people of her time and circumstances; and to indulge herself in an art outside that in which she so masterfully worked, she bought a pianoforte, of what make I know not and at a price of how many guineas I do not recall.

She played upon it tunes, I judge, of a rather simple kind. Her day, indeed, was that of Beethoven; but I question whether she ever got in especial contact with his compositions. Her day, likewise, was that of Napoleon; but her biographers find slight trace of her interest in the issues of the Napoleonic wars, and readers of her novels, I think, find none. She had a brother who commanded a ship in the British Navy; and, while she shows mild concern in the letters over his capture of some French merchantman as a prize, she manifests decided anxiety regarding the adaptability of the vessel to the wants of her young niece, who might be taken along on a cruise.

* * *

BY GENERAL ADMISSION, Jane Austen had nothing to do with what we call big things and thought nothing about them. With her, little things alone had importance; not, we may be sure, because they were little, but because they were what she knew most about. If she could finger out a dance air on her pianoforte, when at home in the cottage at Chawton, she cared not who played Beethoven's sonatas. If her brother Frank got leave from his superior officer to come home and spend a few days with the family, she cared not who fought the Battle of Trafalgar.

Now with respect to her piano, I feel certain that it must have been about the same sort of instrument as the one I speak of by Clementi, imported to Maine from London, by testimony of the persons to whom it has descended, in the first decade of the nineteenth century. To close its neatly hinged lid again, and to look at it as a piece of furniture, I can see what a convenient table it must have been in the house at Saco for receiving books, and even packages, which somebody wanted to lay down and get rid of; and I can understand, correspondingly, why Miss Austen asks in a certain letter that advantage be not taken of her pianoforte as a stand that articles may be heaped upon when she is away from home; and I can be delighted with her for granting permission to anyone who desires practice, to keep its keys active and its strings singing.

S. W.

Brooks of Many Voices

WE HEARD the other day of a multimillionaire on Long Island who wanted something he didn't have on his estate. He wanted a brook. An expert was called in. After the details as to cost and location had been settled the expert asked what kind of sound was wanted. The millionaire didn't understand. Whereupon the expert explained, "With these topographical conditions I can give you whatever you wish—a low murmur, a babble, or quite a swish."

On our farm we have two brooks. A big one comes roaring down in the spring. It loses some of its boisterousness during the summer, but it always continues to be what may be called a brook orchestra. We hear it at night when we are lying in our beds, just about ready to sleep. It then has a soothing sound. But when we lean over the rail of the bridge, where the brook goes under the road and starts to wind down through our meadow, it laughs and gurgles and acts in a most tantalizing way.

Then there is a tiny brook right behind our study. That has a music-box sound. It is small enough to be thought of with more affection. We can do things with it and feel safe. There is no danger that it will turn into a torrent in the night and go on a rampage. It is almost domestic. Yet there is something delightful about its silvery tones. We look at it and make plans. Possibly there will be pools and tiny cascades. Who knows? Springs feed it and we need no high-priced experts to pipe water to it.

One can so easily be a millionaire in the country without a million in money. All one needs is a million in imagination.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HYDE PARK": *Woodtype (in color) by Viola Paterson*

Real Life Insurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIFE insurance, as it is commonly called, is not actually an insurance of life, and many insurance companies are wisely instructing their salesmen rightly to consider and present it as a purely business investment. But there is a real insurance which actually insures life continuously. Christ Jesus said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Herein is stated emphatically that one's life is insured eternally as he knows God, the only true and perfect Life, and Christ Jesus, the Way-shower and true demonstrator of this deathless life.

True insurance or assurance of eternal life has attracted the attention of the ages, and it might be said that the predominating thought of humanity is how to prolong, protect, and perpetuate the sense of life. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468): "Life is divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit. Life is without beginning and without end. Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. One ceases in proportion as the other is recognized. Time is finite; eternity is forever infinite." And she says further: "Death and finiteness are unknown to Life. If Life ever had a beginning, it would also have an ending."

Life is expressed in living; dying is not the way to immortality. Life is God; life is being, the consciousness of existence. Therefore, man exists eternally; he is eternally conscious of being, of existence, of life. True life is spiritual, the manifestation of divine, immortal Life, or God. One is assured of life, that is, his life is assured, as he lives a life of unselfishness, goodness, wisdom, purity, and innocence. Why? Because good is eternal, and a consciousness filled with eternal good is manifested in a life of eternal goodness, with no decaying, dying elements in it. Thought which is free from guilt or sin can say, as Jesus said, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." Death has nothing to claim in such spiritual thought, for all that is in it is immortal and good, deathless and eternal.

Christian Science reveals Life, God, as self-existent, untouched by falsities of human beliefs. Our life is eternally insured because God, Life, manifests His eternal perfection in active expression, in active life. God is eternally our Father and our Mother and eternally preserves His expressions of good. The best life insurance policy that one can have is the policy or determination to live rightly, consistently with God's will.

Hear these words of Micah: "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Daily contemplation of the perfection of God and man and a conscientious determination to live a Christly life, free from the errors of materiality and its deceitful lusts, will insure increased and prolonged life and health. Indeed, as old false ways of material thinking and acting are succeeded by new or true spiritual thoughts and actions, immortality is being put on and mortality is being put off. As the elements of death, the falsities of material sense, are displaced in human consciousness through the establishing of eternal spiritual realities, in that degree will mortality give place to immortality in individual experience. A proper and consistent elimination of illusive material beliefs and a proper and consistent replacement of them with spiritual facts of being will enable a mortal, so called, gradually to "put off the old man with his deeds; and . . . put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

God is perfect, and man is His image and likeness. God is the only Life, and He is forever manifesting His perfect intelligence, presence, and power through man, His likeness or idea. Man, the eternal manifestation of God's perfect intelligence, presence, and power, is therefore eternally insured; his life, as the reflection of divine Life, will continue forever.

Christian Science has restored invalids to health, raised the dying to life, and destroyed fear of age, decrepitude, and infirmity as the truth about Life and its ever-presence has dawned in human thought. Christian Science teaches that because God lives, man lives; that because God is the only Life, sin, disease, and death have no power to grow or increase, and hence cannot actually exist or continue to seem to be except in false human belief; that because God is supreme His government cannot be interfered with. Mrs. Eddy has written (The People's Idea of God, pp. 1, 2), "Even the pangs of death disappear, accordingly as the understanding that we are spiritual beings here reappears, and we learn our capabilities for good, which insures man's continuance and is the true glory of immortality."

[A Spanish translation of this article will be found below.]

Autumn Laughter

OH HAPPY days, when trees and bushes
Are minted gold
Flung in careless metallic heaps
Over the landscape.

Heaps burnished and set a-gleaming
By sun-rays downslanting
Swift, oh swift, joyously speeding
From the breathless blue of the sky.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

After Rain

THE clouds are broken up in azure isles,
And archipelagoes of lights from trees
Dance with their shadow-islets on green leas
In liveliest pattern; barns and slates and tiles
Are watersheds of silver; the road smiles
From every whitened stone bared to the breeze,
And the bright river is sheeted into seas
Where yacht sails lean to mirrored snowy piles.
Giddy with light and laughter, the land reels.
In spangled orchards waggish robins twinkle
And mimic the red apples the drops sprinkle.
The sheltering yeoman shoulders his great scythe
As though a fishing rod, and ambles blithe,
And boys run forth with winglets at their heels.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

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A Samarkand Palace

STILL a mile from the city wall, the couriers enter the suburbs where they can read the giant lettering on the blue façade of a distant academy—"God is great and there is no God but He."

The road enters two lines of sentinel poplars. But off on the left there are streams and bridges and a labyrinth of garden plots—outskirts of the palace called Heart's Delight. . . .

The building is in a wilderness of rose and tulip beds, and the visitor notices that it is roofed with a Chinese pagoda-peak. One chamber opens into another through arches, as far as a room hung with rose colored silk—walls and ceiling ornamented with plates of silver gilt bearing designs in pearls. Silk tassels swaying with the wind appear like a moving curtain.

Here are divans under canopies of silk supported by spears. Rugs from Bokhara and Farghana cover the floor. In every chamber stand tabourets of gold, cast in a single piece, bearing vials of scent, each set with different stones—rubies, emeralds or turquoises. . . .

In the courtyard stands a tree that flashed in the sun—its trunk gold, its branches and leaves worked out of silver. But the fruit! Hanging from branches are lustrous pearls and selected precious stones of every color shaped like cherries and plums. Even birds are there, of red and green enamel upon silver, their wings extended as if they were pecking at the fruit. Inside the treasury building is a miniature castle with four towers encrusted with emeralds. These are types—things of fancy, but symbolic of the wealth that lies at hand. . . .

Even to-day no tourists and very few travelers reach the public square that Lord Curzon has called the noblest in the world. Yet time has given to the ruins the imperishable beauty of the past.—HAROLD LAMB, in "Tamerlane, the Earth Shaker." (New York: McBride.)

"HYDE PARK," by Viola Paterson, is a delightful example of those clever, gay and amusing color prints which are bringing the joy of color and the stimulus of design into the homes of the people; the people, because modern artists are able to produce these prints at low prices which almost anybody can afford. It is a composition in the best sense of the word, that is to say, the artist has not been content to take a "snap-shot" of any actual scene, but, using her memory and imagination, has composed a picture which is a synthesis of many things she has seen in what is at once the most fashionable and the most popular of London's parks.

Here are the trees and the promenades and the ornamental water; riders in the Row and loungers by the railings, courting couples, nursemaids and children, a rower on the Serpentine and last, but by no means least in interest, representatives of the dog-world, a dachshund and a young Dalmatian, amicably rubbing noses in the foreground.

All this is more than any stroller in the Park could take in at one glance; but it is not more than we can see for ourselves any time in the course of a daily walk. All the incidents and beings which go to the making of this synthesis are entirely typical; they have been observed with wit and sympathy, recorded with skill, and are presented to our notice in the terms of a decorative design.

Miss Paterson is a young English artist, who has evolved her own style and her own methods in print-making. "Hyde Park" is a wood-type in color, which means that it is printed from a wood block on which the artist has made her design, but which she colors afresh before each print is pulled. Her work has recently been shown at the Redfern Gallery, London, where it aroused much admiration by its spontaneity, charm of color, and distinction of design, as well as by its gay good humor of observation.

F. R.

Certain Revolutionary Chords

MEANWHILE at the Conservatoire, Achille Debussy was rapidly earning a reputation for eccentricity; indeed many looked upon him as a dangerous revolutionary. His independent attitude toward traditional teaching marked him out as a troublesome character, as did also, to an even greater degree, the fantastic pranks he indulged in in his improvisations, and which his fellow student, Maurice Emmanuel, has placed on record. One winter's day in 1883, when Professor Guiraud was late as usual, Debussy seated himself at the piano and, in a series of noisy chromatic passages, gave an imitation of the busses rumbling down the faubourg Poissonière. He hurled taunts at his fellow-pupils, who were dumbfounded at these weird strains. "What are you so shocked about? Can't you listen to chords without wanting to know their status and their destination? Where do they come from? Whither are they going? What does it matter? Listen; that's enough. If you can't make head or tail of it, go and tell M. le Directeur that I am ruining your ears." . . .

One day in the spring of 1884, when Léo Delibes was absent, Debussy had the audacity to take the master's place in order, as he put it, to feed the little orphaned birds. That day there was a regular debauch of chords, "a stream of outlandish arpeggios, a gurgling of triple trills in both hands simultaneously, continuous successions of indescribable harmonies." The seance lasted more than an hour. It was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the unexpected arrival of a superintendent, who summarily ejected the impossible "fanatic." . . .

These daring innovations, which were at first regarded as mere folly, had aroused the curiosity, though not the sympathy, of Theodore Dubois. This future director of the Conservatoire was then professor of harmony there and organist at the church of the Madeleine. One day, in his improvisation during Vespers, he used only the mutation stops—whereby each note was accompanied by its upper harmonies—and the chords thus formed, when played in strict succession, did indeed produce young Achille's favorite device. Thus in 1883, in sheer mockery, we find Theodore Dubois mimicking the eccentricities of a young pupil from the solemn heights of his own organ gallery, at the risk of shocking the congregation! In indulging in the ironical experiment, this grave pedagogue, a strict upholder of traditional harmony, unintentionally provided an *organic* justification for the daring innovations his academic prejudice explicitly condemned.

Thus the young rebel acquired a precocious reputation in the little world of the Conservatoire.—From "Claude Debussy," by LEON VALLAS. Translated from the French by MARIX and GRACE O'BRIEN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

EL VERDADERO SEGURO DE VIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL SEGURO de vida, como se le llama generalmente, no es en realidad un seguro de vida, y hay muchas compañías de seguros que toman la precaución de enseñar a sus agentes a entender y a presentar el asunto al público como puramente una inversión de negocios. Pero hay un verdadero seguro de vida que actualmente asegura la vida de una manera perpetua. Cristo Jesús dijo: "Y ésta es la vida eterna, que te conozcan a ti, solo Dios verdadero, y a Jesucristo a quien tú enviaste." En esta declaración se sostiene enfáticamente que la vida de uno se asegura eternamente a medida que se conoce a Dios, la única Vida verdadera y perfecta, y a Cristo Jesús, el Guía y Demostrador verdadero de esta vida inmortal.

El seguro verdadero o la seguridad de vida eterna ha atraído la atención de las edades, y bien se puede decir que el pensamiento predominante de la humanidad tiende a prolongar, proteger y perpetuar el sentido de la vida. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en la página 468 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La Vida es Principio divino, Mente, Alma, Espíritu. La vida es sin comienzo y sin fin. La eternidad, y no el tiempo, expresa el pensamiento de la Vida, y el tiempo no es parte de la eternidad. Lo uno cesa en la proporción que lo otro se reconozca. El tiempo es finito; la eternidad es infinita, sempiternamente." Y más adelante dice: "La muerte y la limitación son desconocidas a la Vida. Si la Vida tuviese un comienzo, también tuviera un fin."

La Vida se expresa viviendo. La muerte no es el camino a la inmortalidad. La Vida divina es Dios; vivir es ser, la conciencia de la existencia. Por lo tanto, el hombre existe eternamente, es eternamente consciente del ser, de la existencia, de la vida. La vida verdadera es espiritual, la manifestación de la Vida divina e inmortal que es Dios. Uno está seguro de vida, es decir, su vida está asegurada, a medida que lleve una vida de altruismo, bondad, sabiduría, pureza e inocencia. ¿Por qué? Porque el bien es eterno, y una conciencia llena del bien eterno se manifiesta en una vida de eterna bondad, sin elemento de descomposición o de muerte. El pensamiento que está libre de culpa o de pecado puede decir, como Jesús dijo: "Viene el príncipe de este mundo, y él nada tiene en mí." La muerte no tiene acción en un pensamiento espiritualizado de esa clase, porque todo lo que haya en él es inmortal y bueno, perdurable y eterno.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela la Vida, Dios, como teniendo existencia propia, insensible a las falsedades de las creencias humanas. Nuestra vida está eternamente asegurada, porque Dios, la Vida, manifiesta Su perfección eterna en expresión activa, en vida activa. Dios es eternamente nuestro Padre y nuestra Madre y preserva eternamente Su expresión del bien. La mejor póliza de seguros de vida, que uno pueda tener, es la determinación de vivir una vida de rectitud, en consonancia con la voluntad de Dios.

Oíd estas palabras de Miqueas: "El te ha dicho, oh hombre, lo que es bueno; ¿y qué es lo que Jehová pide de ti, sino hacer justicia, y amar la misericordia, y andar humildemente con tu Dios?" La contemplación diaria de la perfección de Dios y del hombre, y una determinación concienzuda de vivir una vida Cristiana, libre de los errores de la materialidad y de sus concupiscencias engañadoras, aumentarán y prolongarán la vida y la salud. Se puede decir que a medida que los antiguos y materiales modos de pensar y de obrar se substituyan por pensamientos y acciones nuevas o verdaderamente espirituales, se reviste uno de la inmortalidad, desnudándose de la mortalidad. A medida que los elementos de la muerte, las falsedades del sentido material se substituyan en la conciencia humana por las realidades eternas y espirituales, la inmortalidad substituirá a la mortalidad en la experiencia individual. Una eliminación apropiada y consistente de creencias materiales e ilusorias y una substitución apropiada y consistente de ellas por las verdades espirituales de la existencia, capacitará poco a poco al mortal, así llamado, para desnudarse "del hombre viejo con sus obras", y para revestirse "del hombre nuevo, el cual se va renovando en ciencia, según la imagen de Aquel que le creó."

Dios es perfecto, y el hombre es Su imagen y semejanza. Dios es la única Vida, y Él está manifestando sempiternamente Su inteligencia perfecta, Su presencia y Su poder por medio del hombre, Su semejanza o idea. El hombre, la manifestación eterna de la inteligencia, la presencia y el poder de Dios está por lo tanto asegurado para siempre; su vida, como reflejo de la Vida divina continuará para siempre.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha restaurado enfermos a la salud y moribundos a la vida, ha destruido el miedo de la edad avanzada, de la decrepitud y de la dolencia, en la medida que la verdad acerca de la Vida y Su omnipresencia amanecía en el pensamiento humano. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que puesto que Dios vive, el hombre también vive; que, puesto que Dios es la única Vida, el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte no tienen el poder de extenderse o aumentar, y por lo tanto no pueden existir actualmente o continuar su existencia ficticia, que aparece real solamente en la errónea creencia humana; que, puesto que Dios es supremo, Su gobierno no puede ser influído erróneamente. Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en su obra THE PEOPLE'S IDEA OF GOD (EL CONCEPTO POPULAR DE DIOS) (pág. 1, 2): "Hasta las agonías de la muerte desaparecen a medida que el entendimiento de que somos seres espirituales aquí mismo reaparece, y aprendemos a percibir nuestras capacidades para el bien, lo cual asegura la perdurabilidad del hombre y es la gloria verdadera de la inmortalidad."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nightfall in a Forest

RAIN, in extinguishing the afterglow,
Veiling the velvet future of the night
With blurry-patterned shawl half-dull, half-light;
You drop too swiftly to the lake below.
Leaves in your weighted wetness hanging low,
Yielding too quickly to the wind's delight;
You show no subtlety, provoke no fight:
And I am loath to have you hurry so.
I recognize the folly of regret
And hear the promise of another dawn,
Of other stripes and ripples on the lawn.
I know that earth must leaf again; and yet—
This moment is the sum of all things past,
And, being human, I would make it last.

PEARL STRACHAN.

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and
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Women's Activities — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Storybook Frocks—Each Small Suit an Adventure

Fashions—Foods — X Wednesday and Friday Page

Clothes and the Child

With Lace Snowflakes and Rainbow Smocking

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York.

THE fascination of garments designed for tots and small children causes us all to linger smilingly before the racks or forms where they are displayed. But, after all, more than charm and sentiment are involved in their design—or should be.

"Clothes for little girls and boys," said Mariska Karasz, who is specializing in frocks and suits for the ages between two and 10 years, "should be a part of their imaginative lives." "Every frock, an adventure," might be her slogan. Indeed, as one thinks back, stripping from one's mind for a moment the layers of literalism which sometimes grow up rather smotheringly around adult thought, one remembers how once upon a time a bow was more than a bow and a row of buttons a romance.

How very grand, then, must be the world that springs into being when a sunburst explodes in laughter on the front of your play frock; and little fish come right up out of the sea to swim across your yoke; and snowflakes, too happy to melt, cling tight to your lace collar and let you see their pretty shapes.

Such symbols, or "stories," as Miss Karasz calls them, bring the child close to a warm, kindly world. Their dresses represent to them an overflowing benevolence.

A Uniform for Work

But, so Miss Karasz reminds us quickly, lest she should have encouraged us to become unduly sentimental, clothes are, after all, chiefly a beautiful uniform for work; for even tots must work, and love to, particularly if their clothes help them to do things easily and neatly.

Materials, then, must be very strong, easily tubbable, fast in color; and it is astonishing how directly these requisites lead to merchandise which in itself, the virtue of durability aside, is attractive.

To mention only a few materials—there are denim, particularly attractive in its blue version; and gingham, resplendent with brilliant and mellow plaids; and India prints in robust patterns; and seersucker, its solid hues crinkled into various tones; and ratinés, vigorous in texture and color. Even for party dresses washable materials such as challis, silk crêpes, georgette, and fine linens, are dainty and appropriate. Frocks fashioned of these materials can be forgotten by the wearers because they need not be spared from the logical results of work and play, that is, spots and normal wear and tear.

The design of a dress should give the child an opportunity to put it on and attach it himself, both because that is good practice for his small muscles and also because it pleases a little girl or boy to be independent and helps his mother to have him so.

Story Trimmings

Miss Karasz likes trimmings that, as it were, "come to life." A circle or a square is that and nothing more; but a sun sending out rays, a star, a rainbow are all "stories." Sometimes the entire frock is a story, as is the case with one whose many-gored skirt looks like a parasol, while a rainbow arches its colors across the bodice. Sometimes these decorations are embroidered, but more often they are cut out of contrasting cloth and appliqued. In the case of party dresses she often puts the embroidered or appliquéd motifs on a detachable cape, yoke, or gilet, made, perhaps, of very fine net, so that this portion can be treated independently in the matter of laundering. She does a great deal also with crochet, making delightful yokes, pocket-tops and sleeve inserts, sometimes in graduated colors, and in many interesting shapes and stitches.

Bibs, aprons, smocks, overalls, so very useful as protective armor, are sometimes regarded, both by parents and children, as unwelcome signs of serfdom! Miss Karasz overcomes this objection by incorporating them as parts of the complete costume, making them, though separate, as integral in effect as collars and cuffs.

The buyer of clothes for children for B. Altman & Co. told the writer that it was her experience that children up to the age of 10 years require, during the winter season, two types of garment—one for school and play, and one for parties. For school and play she recommends particularly machine-knit two-piece dresses (and, in the smaller sizes, little boy suits), which consist of a pleated skirt, or abbreviated pants, attached to a waist and a sweater. The skirts and trousers are in solid colors, but the sweaters are in gay and colorful designs, and may be had in a variety to go with one skirt or pair of trousers. These suits have accompanying caps with little pompons on the tips of the crowns. The suits are tightly knitted, so that they do not stretch out of shape and can be hung up, and they are reasonably priced.

The simplicity of these all-day-long costumes is offset for little girls by party dresses in rather elaborate design, done in silk crêpes, in taffeta and georgette in all the pastel shades, with considerable emphasis on yellow. Embroidery in a contrasted color, odd-shaped pockets—always particularly endearing to children; narrow velvet sashes, dropped shoulders with little puffed sleeves, and wide bandings and cascades of very narrow ruffles around the hemline, characterize the mode this winter. Most of the waists are high enough to be called "Empire," but they are by no means up under the arms. The necklines show great variety and seem to have no rule except the excellent one of making themselves becoming to the wearer. They are square, round, pointed, high and draped.

A very dainty hand-tucked frock of nile-green georgette wore a hand-tucked bertha with insertions of Valenciennes lace. (The buyer said that little girls were particularly fond of berthas.) A pink crêpe dress was laid in straight box pleats and trimmed with a bertha ruffled in Alençon lace, which also ruffled the bottom of the skirt. A yellow taffeta had an embroidered motif of cherries about to drop into a puffed pocket whose corner had flopped over in eagerness to receive them. A wide band of cherry colored stitchings built up the hem for about nine inches and finished the pocket, neckline and low shoulder puffs.

With or Without Coats

Bonwit Teller is featuring suspender and jumper skirts in a variety of colors and mixed wools to be worn with little peasant blouses made of a scrim-like material and smocked and embroidered in colors. Very interesting and becoming these costumes are. They are offered with or without coats *en suite*, which pick up some detail of the skirt or blouse. This store has also a fine assortment of neutral-colored coats in lambs' wool and a variety of tweeds, with hats made of the coat material, and showing either the Tyrolean shape or that of the beret, or the off-the-face line so becoming to some young faces. The style of hat is suited to the cut of the coats, some of which have riding-habit backs, some belted waists and flared skirts, some straight lines.

Very attractive are "ski suits," which for this age-range are merely snow suits, of course, of water-proofed wool in gay colors with matching caps and gloves. Circular skating skirts in Scotch plaids are also in demand, and are smart worn with Tyrolean jackets of velvet.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

Winter Clothes for Children of Various Ages

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(a) Two-piece snow suit of all wool, water-repellent snow cloth with talon-fastened front and pocket. Royal blue, brown or copper. (b) Toque to match. Shown by Best & Co. (c) Cheerful checked rubber raincoat in blue and white, brown and white, or black and white checks. Best & Co. (d) English-looking coat of herringbone tweed, having inverted pleat back with half belt. Blue, brown, wine. Lord & Taylor. (e) Coat of imported diagonal heather tweed with a velvet collar in the English manner, crêpe de chine lining and warm interlining. Comes in old gold, rust with (f) hand-tailored hat to match. Best & Co. (g) Tailored coat with inverted pleat and belt at back. Navy blue polo cloth lined with copen blue wool flannel, or brown checked tweed with tan flannel. (h) Navy or brown felt "Rugby" hat. (i) Overcoat of monotone tweed, fleeces and other new fabrics, well tailored and hand finished in double-breasted models. Arnold Constable & Co. (j) Junior overcoat of monotone tweed, fleeces and other fabrics, well tailored and hand finished in double-breasted models. (k) Practical, long-wearing navy wool sports jacket with talon fastening. Best & Co. (l) Tweed mixture knickers with strap and buckle or knitted cuff at bottom. (m) Hooded sweatshirt for outdoor wear in cold or windy weather. Oxford gray cotton faced with woolly fleece. (n) Separate ski pants navy or bright blue. All-wool snow cloth with talon fastening at side. Shown by Best & Co.

High Lights Versus Minutes

Press Notices Should Not Read Like Club Records

Handling Publicity for Clubs—8

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE details of a meeting, recorded in chronological order, make good minutes but they do not make good press items, yet all too frequently items sent to the editor resemble minutes. The difference is a matter of selection, of emphasis, and of dramatization.

The dramatist emphasizes certain characters, throws them into high relief by contrast with minor characters, centers the spotlight on those characters and situations which create in the minds of the audience the illusion the dramatist desires.

For press use, select the high lights of the meeting, speech, event, or project; select something which will draw upon the imagination of the reader and create in his mind the images, and in his emotions the reactions, desired.

The same idea holds true in reporting speeches. Select a striking statement, a dramatic one, even though it is not the most significant part of the address. From the high-point lead the reader to that statement which contains the real meat of the talk. However, honest reporting demands that the impression which the speaker intended be conveyed. Never isolate a statement and thereby twist the true intent of the speaker. If a direct quotation is made, be sure it is what the speaker said, not what you think he said. The indirect quotation is frequently used to convey to the reader, tersely, the full import of the address. In reporting addresses, or any other thing for that matter, be sparing in the use of adjectives. Do not write, "The speaker gave an inspiring address." Tell the inspiring thing which he said. Extend the influence of the speech by inspiring the newspaper readers also.

Facts, Not Opinions

Newspapers want facts, not opinions. They want the facts told without bias or prejudice. The opinions which the editor prints appear in the editorial columns or in those columns of the paper where signed letters from readers appear. Editorial writing is what its name indicates: it is written by the editorial staff.

If a cause requires more than news space and editorial comment is desired, go direct to the editor and ask for such editorial comment. Be prepared to give him terse material which will have facts on which your desired opinions are based. Is it support for the public library you wish? Take to your editor facts about the library's needs, its resources, compare it with other public libraries, give instances of the use of books which will prove the points you want made. In other words, set the stage to give the impressions you desire. Then leave the setting, and permit the editor to produce the editorial.

Interviews are sometimes used to carry opinions. Unless the person giving the interview is of unusual importance, interviews for this purpose should be avoided. People are much more interested in facts than they are in what somebody else thinks.

If It Is a Good One

A Chinese proverb says, "One picture is worth 10,000 words." Illustrations, photographs, graphs, and cartoons add much to the printed or mimeographed sheet. They attract interest; they emphasize and call attention to the story they accompany; they carry forceful messages which frequently catch the eye, and they get the message across at a glance.

In spite of the fact that organization leaders are often accused of desiring publicity for personal reasons, photographs of such leaders are important in securing publicity for the organization. Editors know that the pictures of women and children are especially attractive to readers. The picture of a prominent person, connected with some club activity calls attention to the story of that activity and readers who otherwise might pass the story by read it, at least enough of it to gain some understanding of why Mrs. So and So has her picture in the paper again.

Consult your editor about the sort of pictures he prefers. Some newspapers use no pictures. Other papers, not equipped to supply their own cuts and matrixes from which newspaper pictures are made, are willing to run pictures provided they are supplied with the necessary matrix, or "mat" of the photograph.

Pictures which show action are preferable to stiff group pictures. Is your group working to lessen the number of undernourished children? Use a picture showing one or two members of the committee distributing milk to children. Possibly fewer members of your committee can be included in such a picture than in a group picture but the story such a picture tells will be worth the proverbial 10,000 words.

Pictures and illustrations are helpful in types of publicity other than the press. Mimeographed material can be illustrated readily. Preserve neatness, balance and proportion in arrangement and spacing. Illustrate to emphasize the subject matter, not for decorative purposes. Avoid the bizarre which attracts attention to itself rather than to the subject matter.

Be discriminating in your choice of subjects for newspaper pictures and be reasonable in your requests for pictures of your organization leaders and events. No newspaper can give any one group an undue amount of space, and the judgment which a publicity chairman shows in requests for space for stories and pictures will help her to get or prevent her from getting the co-operation your club desires.

[This Series Is Appearing on Wednesdays]

Holiday Sweets

Brazil Nut Brittle

This is quickly made and delicious. Butter a cake pan and line it with
1 cup blanched or peeled Brazil nuts.
Sprinkle with
Salt. Melt and stir
2 cups granulated sugar. When the sirup is clear and amber-colored pour it over the Brazil nuts. Cool and break into pieces.

Taffy Apples

Sometimes the children demand these old favorites.
Choose firm, ripe
Red apples and put a skewer into each one. Boil together.
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup granulated sugar
¾ cup water
½ cup corn sirup until the sirup is quite brittle when tested in water. This is the "crack" stage, 300 degrees F. Dip the apples in the sirup and twirl them over and over until they are well covered. Place separately on a buttered platter to cool. These may be made only one day beforehand.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

Candy Makers, Halt!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The book entitled "The Wife-saver's Candy Recipes," by Allen Prescott, which has "come out of the kitchens of America,"—to quote its own phrase—contains, besides many recipes, useful information for the candy maker. The first chapter deals with general rules for candy making, and gives a list of the implements necessary for making any and all kinds of candy as well as a useful table of temperatures. The rest of the book is made up of recipes. You can find anything from fruit candy to salted nuts. Bits of humor (and bits that are meant to be humorous but did not strike us as such) are sprinkled throughout the book. (Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $1.)

F. E. H.

Time Saved at Breakfast

I used to know a woman who did the dusting in her living and dining rooms while the water was heating on the electric range for the morning cereal—15 or 20 minutes. I live in the country, and use a wood range, but I expedite breakfast by always having a thermos bottle of hot water to start the cereal. At night when I wash the dishes, I fill the thermos bottle with boiling water, and set it aside for use in the morning.

Mrs. A. P. H., Washington

England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oxtail Soup

Place
1 pound soup-bone and
1 chopped oxtail in a kettle with
1 quart cold salted water to soak for one hour. Tie up in a little cheesecloth bag
5 or 6 peppercorns
¾ teaspoon celery salt
1 bay leaf
4 or 5 cloves
2 sprigs of parsley
1 teaspoon mixed herbs. Drop into the soaking mixture, place the pot on the fire, and simmer for two hours. Skim off the froth; add
1½ cups mixed vegetables, chopped,
½ cup minced onion. Continue simmering for another hour. At the table serve with Worcestershire sauce as desired. Serves four.

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Reorganized Honolulu Police Viewed by Vollmer As Model In Drive on Lawless Conditions

Police Expert, Who Spent Past Summer in Hawaii, Says Present Setup for Island's Chief City Exceeds Even His Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif—No community need feel itself helpless in the face of lawless elements. If its citizens are really desirous of a change, they need merely to put their "shoulder to the wheel" and see that things are done. Proof of what may be achieved is seen in the recent reorganization of the Honolulu police department, which today ranks as a model of efficiency.

This is the opinion of August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California, who returned recently from Honolulu, where he spent the summer. In the present setup of the police force there, Mr. Vollmer saw his views as to administration and practical police work carried out in detail. The results, he says, have exceeded his expectations.

When Hawaii's Governor appointed a commission to make a survey of conditions, this body recommended the appointment of a permanent police commission with full power to act. This group was named, and in turn employed an outside expert, Chief of Police J. A. Greening of Berkeley, to make a survey of the situation.

Chief Greening recommended that two trained police officials be engaged to reorganize the force. Capt. R. O. Griffen and Lieut. W. A. Gabrielson, both of Berkeley, were selected. These men carried out the work of reorganization, and are now permanent members of the force—Mr. Gabrielson as chief, and Captain Griffen as head of one of the department's subdivisions.

According to Mr. Vollmer, these men, with the backing of the citizenry and the coöperation of the police commission, have in the space of a little more than a year managed to weld together all the resources of the community in a drive to eradicate crime.

Academy Instituted

Among the achievements is the organization of an Academy of Criminology, the members of which are eminent natural scientists employed for the most part by large sugar refineries in the islands. An arrangement also has been made whereby the facilities of the University of Hawaii are placed at the disposal of the police. The university, too, has inaugurated a four-year course in police administration.

In addition to these features, a traffic safety commission has been formed. It consists of representatives of the press, of the army and navy contingents on the island, and of educators from the University of Hawaii. Along with these changes, new equipment has been added to the police department, and the standards generally have been raised.

These innovations have had the enthusiastic approval of the citizens, Mr. Vollmer says. "While I was in Honolulu, I made it a point to contact the man in the street, as well as those in high places. No matter whom I talked to, the reaction was the same.

Department Commended

"When President Roosevelt visited Honolulu, he publicly commended the police department. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings also added his word of praise. I might add, too, that William Moran of the secret service, who was charged with the President's safety, said that the preparations made for the Chief Executive's protection were the most thorough of any that he had seen."

Mr. Vollmer cites the rate of crimes committed in Honolulu, with that of 52 cities of approximate size on the mainland. These statistics show the murder rate for mainland cities as 7.1 per cent per 100,00 population, as compared to 1.4 per cent in Honolulu; robbery is 70.8 per cent, Honolulu, 11.6 per cent; burglary, 449.8 per cent, and in Honolulu, 364 per cent. A similar reduction is also shown in many other types of crime. The per capita cost for police in mainland cities is $3.07, as compared to $2.38 in Honolulu.

In conclusion, Mr. Vollmer points out that in spite of the purchase of new equipment and other expenses incurred as a means of increasing efficiency, the Honolulu police department in 1933 cost taxpayers about $24,000 less than in 1932.

"It shows," he says, "what can be accomplished, when the citizens are really determined on reform. Honolulu now has one of the finest police departments under the flag of the United States. What has been achieved there, can be accomplished by any community. It's just a question of making the effort."

Honolulu Gratified

HONOLULU, T. H.—Gratification was expressed in official and business circles here when it was learned that the Honolulu police department had been highly praised by Prof. August Vollmer, nationally known police expert, upon his return to the mainland.

"When Professor Vollmer states that Honolulu's police administration could well serve as a model for the mainland to follow, he pays us a fine compliment," said Mayor G. Fred Wright in commenting upon the interview.

Denmark Is Proving Roosevelt Policies, Mrs. Owen Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Denmark, the land of corporate farms, of no excessive wealth and no poverty, is the proving ground for social legislation along exactly the same line as that which President Roosevelt is now attempting, according to Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, who spoke to the Forum in this city recently.

Old-age pensions and unemployment insurance are two of the outstanding features of Denmark's plan, Mrs. Owen said before the meeting, and these, together with the system of corporative farming, for which Denmark is well known, are helping that country rapidly to lift itself out of the economic situation which has gripped the world.

Europe frequently receives a distorted view of social and political situations in this country through the medium of moving pictures which portray certain phases of life here, Mrs. Owen said, for those who view the pictures gain the impression that the things they see apply to the majority of the population here instead of to the very small minority.

"A recent motion picture concerning life in a prison camp here resulted in prayers in the Copenhagen churches," she said. "The people did not know that the conditions shown affected only one small portion of this country."

Medal Won by Work In Air Conditioning

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Willis H. Carrier of Newark, N. J., was awarded last night the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' medal for 1934, "in recognition of his research and development work in air conditioning."

Chairman of the board of several engineering firms bearing his name, Mr. Carrier is a native of Angola, N. Y., and a graduate of Cornell University. He is the author of many technical and scientific papers, one of which, written in 1912, presented the theory now generally accepted as to evaporation of moisture in connection with air conditioning.

Other awards by the society include: The Worcester Reed Warner gold medal to Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., for his "contributions to a better understanding of the relationship of the engineer to economic problems and social trends." The society's junior award to John I. Yelliott Jr., instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Anti-Gambling Attack Renewed in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21 (AP)—The second "purification" of New Orleans, invoked by United States Senator Huey Long in his drive to close gambling houses, appeared successful today, the Times-Picayune saying that gambling was suddenly halted in several houses.

Senator Long first sought to stop gambling in New Orleans and neighboring parishes prior to the Congressional primary of Sept. 11, and now threatens to invoke the wrath of Gov. O. K. Allen upon gambling houses if they do not close.

Liberty League Chief Hits 'Regimentation' Plan Under New Deal

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Jouett Shouse, president of the American Liberty League, yesterday denounced what he called "regimentation" undertaken by the New Deal.

Striking back at President Roosevelt's hint that the league places property rights above human rights, he quoted with approval a newspaper editorial saying nothing could be "sillier" than to suppose personal and property rights can conflict.

The league's chief also expressed "regret" at the fact the next Congress will be composed of overwhelming majorities and very small minorities.

"Whether it be in nation, state or city," he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Bond Club, "the best government is achieved when the balance of power between the two parties is as nearly as possible equal. It is undesirable when the pendulum swings too far in either direction."

Although Mr. Shouse emphasized he was giving only his personal opinions, his address was regarded as highly significant as pointing the future course of this organization formed by such men as Alfred E. Smith, James W. Wadsworth, John W. Davis and Irenée du Pont to assess trends in government and fight those it brands as harmful.

Tiny Balloons Seek Stratosphere Secrets

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—A meteorological expedition from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is sending up balloons at the Lambert-St. Louis flying field today in an effort to ferret out more secrets of the stratosphere.

Each balloon carries a tiny instrument for recording humidity, temperature and atmospheric pressure at the various air levels through the stratosphere. Each is inflated to ascend to an altitude of from 50,000 to 60,000 feet. At this height they are expected to burst, causing the instruments in their shock-proof bamboo frames to fall to earth.

Ah, Ha! 'The Man in the Moon' Is Up to Something

Wide World — Roger Hayward Works on Model of the Moon to Be Exhibited in Los Angeles

Moon Brought Down to Earth By Astronomer and Sculptor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—If one had an opportunity of climbing a mountain and looking down, not on earth, but on the moon, what an experience it would be.

Roger Hayward, architect and amateur astronomer together with Casper Gruenfeld, sculptor, had dreams of just such an experience and set about the task of changing dreams into realities. They are modeling a scientifically exact copy of the moon's surface so that when the whole is completely assembled in Griffith Park Observatory anyone may have a bird's-eye view of the lunar surface such as one can ordinarily see only through a powerful telescope or from a height of 500 miles.

The great plaster cast, representing one-fourth of the moon's surface, is enclosed in a room as dark as midnight and is seen from behind three impressive windows framed in bronze. The diameter is 50 feet, but the section shown measures only 38 feet in length and nine feet in depth—the equivalent of a 2000-mile vista.

The surface seen includes the Lunar Appenines, a chain of peaks believed to attain an altitude of 20,000 feet. About them are sprinkled immense craters and faults whose origin is not yet clear to astronomers.

Through the darkness of the observation chamber shines the brilliant light of a hidden sun, provided by an incandescent electric lamp traveling upon a circular steel beam, giving the effect of an entire lunar day in the space of four minutes.

For the layman it will be much better than taking an actual trip to the moon. To begin with, the expense would be greater than an average pocketbook could stand. Prof. John Stewart of Princeton University figures the cost at about $2,000,000,000. A rocket-ship equipped for a moon expedition, would need 6000 tons of hydrogen and oxygen, or alcohol and oxygen, to carry a 10-ton load.

The first 125 miles would be the hardest, until the earth's atmosphere was left behind. The next 238,875 miles would be comparatively easy. Professor Stewart foresees just such an expedition leaving sometime before 2034.

Bumping his inter-planetary rocket-ship on the moon's surface, the up-to-date twenty-first century explorer will buckle on an oxygen tank, for the moon has no atmosphere, unscrew the obturator door of the craft and step out. He will find no soil beneath his feet, no plant life visible, just a maze of jagged rocks with pumice-like sand in between. He will find he must learn how to walk all over again. On earth he weighed 180 pounds, but on the moon he will weigh only 30. The energy expended in taking his first few steps will propel him along like an old-time flying machine making a poor landing on a bumpy field.

He will look for the thousands of great craters he viewed through a telescope on earth. Only a few small ones will greet his wondering eye. Could the mathematics astronomers use on earth be invalid on the moon? No, because there before him will tower a well-known cliff whose height has been figured many times through powerful telescopes.

Since there is no atmosphere to scatter the rays of light from the sun, the visitor will find daylight on the moon very different from daylight on earth. Shadows are inky black, devoid of light. The sun shines in a black sky, darker than any earthly night. The stars are out and shine with a queer brilliance. Lack of an atmosphere makes observation unusually perfect, for the stars neither dance nor twinkle.

Practical Politics Advised As Line for Business Women

Mrs. Sabin, at Friendship Dinner, Recommends More Interest in Budget and Tax Concerns and Less in Welfare

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The eighth annual friendship dinner, attended by 850 members of 55 business and professional women's clubs Monday evening, was in the nature of a challenge to women for greater activity in public affairs. Mrs Geline Macdonald Bowman of Richmond, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, said that in the reconstruction of the national living, women "should bring an emphasis on the real values of life and should integrate into business a standard which will not be mainly, as heretofore, one of material gain." Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip called upon women to go into politics, "not just running for offices and filling them, but giving their best thought and hard work to the practical politics through which alone we can create a better society."

From Miss Booth

Messages were sent to the dinner by Miss Lillian Wald, Judge Florence Allen, and Miss Evangeline Booth, who telegraphed that no women "will ever make a stronger pull at my heart strings than the women of America."

Miss Marjorie Shuler, toastmaster, in the keynote speech, said that the friendship dinner "is a proof that women are not cutting each other's throats but upholding each other's hands," and called upon women "to be actively about the business of building a society which provides abundantly for both men and women, which is equal in opportunity and security for all citizens."

At the close of the program, Miss Anne Morgan, president of the American Woman's Association, presented the annual award offered by the association to a woman who has achieved distinction in public affairs during the year. The award is given to the central committee, which delegates to a jury of award the choice of the recipient of the medal. This year's jury, headed by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, chose Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.

Winner of Award

Mrs. John S. Sheppard, representing the jury, announced that Mrs. Sabin had been chosen "for outstanding contributions in the field of education, public relations, and social welfare." Mrs. Sabin, in her acceptance speech, asked women to be less conscious of the fact that they are women, to concentrate less on welfare legislation and to give more attention to budgets, taxations, and tariffs.

The Panhellenic House Association was the hostess club; and its president, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, introduced the toastmaster, calling Miss Shuler, "gadabout reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, that outstanding newspaper of high standards."

Legion Advance Roll Call Of 314,070 Reported

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21 (AP)—The annual telegraphic roll call of the American Legion at national headquarters yesterday showed the largest advance membership in three years, with 58 departments reporting a total of 314,070 members having paid their dues.

The figure, representing the 1935 membership, compares with 281,034 reported last November. The total in 1931, the highest previous year, was 333,102. Florida led the states in comparative quota, with 80.79 per cent.

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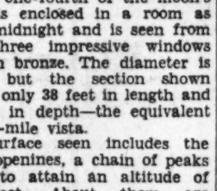
Heinz oven-baked Beans, *Boston style*, are direct descendants of the beans that delighted our forefathers long ago. First, they are truly *baked*—thoroughly, in hot, dry ovens. Second, they are glorified with an old-time sweet molasses sauce, and then garnished with pieces of pork. Remember, the label is yellow, and reads, *Heinz oven-baked Beans, Boston style.*
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All they have to do is heat it, serve it, and ring the dinner bell.
And don't think the good will ends with the ladies. Their families love this dish. An exciting aroma wafts about the table when it is being served. There is fun in every forkful, live delightful flavor in every tender strand. There is wholesome, satisfying nourishment, too, so that folks leave the table comforted, contented and calm.
We have done all we can. We have made the spaghetti from finest Durum wheat.
We have cooked it *just right*—delicate, but not too soft. We have made a hearty sauce of tomatoes, milk, meat stock, Oriental spices and grand imported cheese, and this we have stirred generously into the spaghetti.
Our spaghetti-preparing calls for the expert selection of many choice ingredients, and the work of skillful chefs to perform each separate process. Heinz is famous for taking pains. We are fussy about quality of ingredients, insistent about cleanliness, precise about processes.
We don't mind difficulties, as long as our foods are a pleasure to serve and a delight to eat. Heinz cooked Spaghetti is an example.
So (emergency or no emergency!) *try* it sometime soon. We believe you will be glad you did.
P. S. Heinz cooked Macaroni, too! In a creamy cheese sauce. Delicious!

Listed Stock Quotations

American Telephone Directors Declare Regular Dividend

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Acts Well Despite Drop In Railway Issues

Buying of Industrials Is Feature—Telephone Rises Moderately

By Forrest Price

Remarkable stability is shown by the stock market.

A vigorous drive at the railroad shares sent rail prices skidding downward, but the rest of the market held steady.

Transfers totaled about 800,000 shares.

It was an irregular market, made so by selling of the rails and buying of the industrials. Many of the latter recorded good gains, more than offsetting the rather substantial losses of railroad shares.

The biggest losers among the railroads were Union Pacific with a drop of 2 points, and Atchison off 1½. Losses of other carrier stocks were around a point each.

Air Reduction entered new high territory for the year by advancing 2½. Maytag first preferred rose 4 points. McCrory Stores preferred advanced 2½. Hazel Atlas rose more than 3.

American Telephone directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share today but that did not seem to mean anything to the market. The action evidently had been previously discounted. The stock fluctuated within a point range, and then advancing about a point above yesterday's closing price before the close.

There were numerous gains of a point to 2 points and also losses of a point or so for a variety of issues.

Although quiet and somewhat spotty, U. S. Government bonds made a fairly good showing compared with other loan groups. Corporate issues were very much mixed. Some were up slightly while others of the same group were off fractionally. In the foreign section French and Polish obligations were in demand at higher prices while German 5½s sold off.

It does not seem to make much difference to traders whether utility companies are progressing or not, the utility stocks are still in disfavor judging by their reactionary tendencies in the securities markets.

The more prominent utilities are close to their bear market lows of 1932. This is in face of the fact that gross business has been increasing in most utility lines. The reason for this may be ascribed to "burning the candle at both ends." That is to say, that taxes and other expenditures have been increasing on the one hand and a campaign for rate cutting has reduced, or has threatened to reduce income on the other hand.

Meantime larger gross business is being enjoyed by many utility companies. Week by week for a long time past the Edison Electric Institute has been reporting larger electric power output. And telephone companies have been reporting a steadily increasing number of stations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The stock market refused to be disturbed today by a selling flurry in the rails.

After maintaining a fairly good tone in the first hour, the list slid back a little as rails were sold in the second, but buying quickly reappeared. Industrials and some of the recently depressed utilities were up fractions to a point or more by afternoon.

Issues getting up ½ to 1 point included Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, du Pont, Marshall Field, J. C. Penney, New York Shipbuilding, American Shipbuilding, United States Gypsum, New York Airbrake, Westinghouse Airbrake, Ingersoll Rand and Eastman.

In rails, Union Pacific dipped 2 points, and Santa Fe 1, before recovering fractionally. New York Central and Pennsylvania also declined moderately. Steel stocks were steady.

Selling of Rails

Selling of the rails looked rather professional, and followed considerable comment on the part of chart readers over the inability of rails to follow the recent advance in industrials. A factor in the selling, no doubt, was recent adverse action of second-grade rail bonds. The railroads have now passed the seasonal peak of traffic, and recent earnings statements have been unsatisfactory for many.

It was notable, however, that the market as a whole withstood the adverse action of the carrier shares, just as it refused to decline much when utilities were heavily sold last week.

Governments Supported

United States Governments were in fairly good form today, but corporate bonds continued to meet enough selling to push the average of values a little lower. As in recent sessions rail and utility loans were most widely affected by the poor support.

Quoted fractionally under yesterday's closing levels, Southern Railway 4s sold at 55, North American 5s at 80, American & Foreign Power 5s at 53⅜, Santa Fe 4s at 104, St. Paul 5s at 21½, Erie 5s at 66¼ and International Telephone 5s at 57½.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s moved up a little to 111½. Some of the Missouri Pacific obligations displayed strength coincident with the meeting of the road's executives and bankers to discuss reorganization proposals. Western Union 5s, recently under pressure, came back about a point to 83¾.

Paramount Publix 5½s of 1950 and certificates rose to 60½ for a new gain of 4 points, which more than made up the ground yielded yesterday.

Although a bit spotty, the Treasury list showed some improvement on balance. The 4¼-3¼s rose 6-32ds of a point to 101.28, and a smaller gain featured the 3¼s of 1944-46 and the 3¼s of 1943-47. Home Loans 3s were up 4-32ds at 98.28, and the 4s had a like gain at 100.8.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.21	Last Nov.20
11⅞	6		Adams Express	2400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	200	32½	32½	32½	32½
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	300	8	8	8	7⅞
7⅞	3⅛		Advance Rumely	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7	7	7	7
112	91¾	3¶	Air Reduction	1100	112	110	112	109⅝
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
23⅛	16⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	2100	17	16½	17	17⅛
8¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7⅞	7	7	6¾
14⅜	5		Alleghany pf xw	100	6	6	6	6
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	800	135	133	133	134½
23⅝	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	800	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	200	16½	16½	16½	
7¾	2¼		Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	300	47	47	47	46½
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	1100	14¼	14	14	14
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	42½	42½	42½	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	26	26	26	26¼
17¼	9⅝	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	112	112	112	112
107⅞	90¼	4	Am Can	900	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	102¾
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	16⅞
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	100	33½	33½	33½	
12¼	4½		Am Chain	400	6¾	6½	6¾	
40	19		Am Chain pf	200	24½	24	24½	
70	46½	3¶	Am Chicle	200	69¼	69¼	69¼	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	1600	30⅛	29¾	30¼	30¾
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	3100	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
30	13¼		Am & For Pow pf	400	13¼	13	13	13¼
17½	6½		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7	7	7	7
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
42¼	17⅞		Am Hide & L pf	200	21	21	21	
10	3¼		Am Ice	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11	4¾		Am International	300	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
1½	½		Am La Francе	2100	¾	¾	¾	½
10	3¼		Am La Fr pf	60	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	500	17½	16⅞	16⅞	18
101¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	8¼
27⅜	13¼		Am Metal	500	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14½
12¼	4¼		Am Power & Li	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
29⅞	11⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	12	12	12	11½
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	10600	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	3900	19⅜	19	19¼	19¼
60	36	4	Am Safety Razor	700	63	60	61½	60
7⅜	2⅛		Am Seating	500	5	5	5	4⅞
23	4		Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
30	17⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	420	23¾	21½	21½	21½
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	1400	36½	35½	36¼	36
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	600	116¾	116½	116¾	
103	71¼		Am Sm & R 6% pf	100	102	102	102	102¾
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	2400	14⅞	13⅞	14¾	16⅞
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel pf	60	83	81⅞	83	82
44¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	60½	60¼	60¼	59¾
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	14600	106	104½	106	105
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
48	25¼	1	Am Wat W & E	4300	13½	13	13¼	13¼
27⅝	12¾		Am Woolen	800	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¼
17⅛	7		Am Woolen pf	500	41	40½	40⅝	42
83⅞	36		Am Writ Pap	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap pf	300	4½	4½	4½	
17½	2⅞	h	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9	3¾		Amerada	4400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
17¾	10		Anaconda Copper	400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
16⅜	7¼		Anaconda Wire	400	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15½
24⅜	13¼	.60	Anchor Cap	500	18⅛	17½	18⅛	
37½	26¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	36	36	36	35⅝
116½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	100	116	116	116	
100	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
6¾	3½		Armour Ill A	4800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
68⅝	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf pf	1700	68½	68⅛	68¼	68¼
82⅜	54		Armour Ill pf	300	82⅜	82	82	
8¾	3		Arnold Constable	900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	7200	13¾	13	13¾	13
77½	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	700	75	75	75	75
64¾	36		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52
40½	25½	.50b	Asso Oil	20	32⅜	32¾	32¾	32
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	7500	52¾	51¼	52	52¾
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	700	83	82½	82½	84
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	1600	29½	28⅜	29½	29½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2400	26	25¼	25⅞	25¼
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	43	43	43	42
105	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	105	105	105	105
16¼	5½		Atlas Tack	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	900	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	25⅜
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	500	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14½
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	3600	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
			—B—					
16	4½		Baldwin Loco	800	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
64⅜	16¾		Baldwin Loco pf	300	24	24	24	
34½	13¾		Balt & Ohio	2900	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14⅜
37⅜	16⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
102¾	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101	101	101	101¾
111	95½	7	Bangor & A pf	400	110½	110½	110½	110½
28⅛	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	610	26⅞	25½	26⅝	25
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	1400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	100	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
74	58	3½	Beech-Nut Pack	500	74	72½	73	6
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	900	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	107¾
23⅞	9⅜		Bendix Aviation	4400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind-Ln	500	15	15	15	14¾
38¾	26	1½	Best & Co	500	38¾	38¼	38¾	38⅛
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	5200	29¼	28½	28⅝	29⅛
62	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	200	63½	63¼	63½	63
20	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	110	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24¼
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	500	9	8¾	9	8¾
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	108	108	108	
10¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	1700	9¾	9¼	58¾	9½
68⅜	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	58¾	58	58¾	58
28¼	14¼	1.60¶	Borden	1100	25½	24¾	25	24⅞
29¼	16½	1	Borg Warner	3100	28½	27½	28½	28¼
19½	5¾		Boston & Maine	100	6½	6½	6¼	6
3	⅞	h	Botany Mills A pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23⅜	12	1¶	Briggs Mfg	11400	22¾	22¼	22½	22½
24⅞	14	1¶	Briggs & Strat	100	21	21	21	
97	82½		Brooklyn M T pf	1100	92	92	92	92
44⅞	28¼	.25b	Brooklyn Man T	2600	38	37⅝	37¾	37¾
58¼	32½		Brooklyn Q pf	500	33	32¾	33	
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	51¾	51	51¾	51
10⅛	4		Brunswick Balke	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
9⅜	2½		Bucyrus Erie	1600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8½	8	8½	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	3100	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	300	33	31½	31½	32
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15½	5⅞		Bullard	1600	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12½
11⅞	4		Bulova Watch	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¼	4		Burns Bros pf	30	9⅜	9	9	9
19⅜	10½	1.40¶	Burrcughs Add	900	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
6	3	h	Bush Term deb	20	3	3	3	
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	1¾
32¾	13¾		Byers	700	17&	17⅝	17¾	17½
			—C—					
44⅜	19¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	38	37½	37½	38
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
18¼	11¼		Canadian Pacific	3400	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	2100	51⅞	50⅜	51½	51⅜
87	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	84½	84½	84½	84½
34⅜	23	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2200	33	32¾	33	33
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	3400	29⅝	28⅛	28¼	29⅜
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	210	16¾	15⅞	16¼	17¼
32⅛	21	1½	Central Aguirre	400	20¾	20⅜	20¾	21
95	53		Central RR of NJ	500	54	54	54	
12⅜	5½		Certain-Teed	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43½	31¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2300	38¾	37¾	38¾	38½
8⅜	3⅜		Cerro-Wire	400	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6
48¾	31¼	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	38¾	38½	38½	38½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	43¾	43¼	43½	43¾
11⅞	4		Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
13¼	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1100	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	100	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	6	6	6	6¼
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	400	20½	20	20	20¾
6½	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2	2	2	
9⅝	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3	3	3	3¼
30¾	19¼	2¶	Chickasha Cot O	700	29⅝	29	29½	29½
60⅝	29¾	1¶	Chrysler	13800	36⅜	35⅛	35½	36½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	21
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	81¾	81	81¼	79¾
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	400	1	1	1	½
44½	38	2	Cleve & Pitts spl	20	44	44	44	
18⅛	9¾	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17	16⅝	16⅞	17
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	400	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	78	78	78	
9	5		Colonial Bea Oil	100	6¼	6	6	6¼
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
40¾	18		Colo & Southern	20	19⅜	19	19	
23½	13		Colo & So 1pf	100	13	13	13	
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	7300	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	55½	55	55	57
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	80	57½	57½	57½	
39⅝	21½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	39	36	39	37
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	700	72½	72	72¼	71¾
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	3400	35⅛	34¾	34¾	35⅛
108	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	108	108	108	107
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	290	30	30	30	
61	35¾	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	2400	58½	57¾	58½	57⅜
1112	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	112	112	112	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2600	21	20½	20⅞	20⅞
3¾	1		Comwith & So	12800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
52¾	21½	.6	Comwith & S 6pf	800	30	29½	30	29
45⅝	22	1.60¶	Congoleum Nairn	4200	35¾	34⅝	34¾	35⅜
5¾	1⅜		Consol Film Ind	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
25⅞	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	1600	17½	16¾	17½	17
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	16900	22½	21⅝	22	22
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	800	82	80¼	82	80⅜
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	4200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	6⅛		Container A	2300	10½	9¾	10¼	
5⅝	2⅜		Container B	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
14⅜	5¼		Cont Baking A	100	6	6	6	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
61½	45¾	2.40	Cont Can	2000	61½	60	60¾	60
38½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2400	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18⅝
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1100	68½	67¼	68	68⅛
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	700	5½	5	5	5⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	34¾	34¼	34¾	34
17½	8	6	Crosley Radio	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
36¼	18¾	1*	Crown Cork & S	1200	27½	26⅝	27	27
44	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	43¾	43½	43½	43¼
6⅜	3⅜		Crown Zellerback	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	200	22¾	22½	22¾	23
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	400	5⅞	5½	5½	
52⅜	27	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	47½
20⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	800	20¼	19½	19½	19⅞
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	600	84½	84½	84½	84¼
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	2700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	800	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
			—D—					
34½	10⅛		Deere & Co	3200	22¾	21½	22¼	21⅞
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	2500	17½	15⅞	17⅜	16
73½	35		Del & Hudson	800	38⅛	38	38½	39
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2400	17⅝	17	17¼	17⅜
13¼	4⅛		Denver R G pf	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
55⅛	29	1½¶	Devoe & Ray A	900	52	51½	52	51¼
28½	21	2	Diamond Match	500	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	31¼
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1800	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14	14	14	14¼
28½	14½		Douglas A	6300	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21⅞
23	13½		Duplan Silk	100	16½	16½	16½	
103⅞	86	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	3300	97¾	96½	97¼	96⅜
127	115	6	du Pont deb	100	126¾	126¾	126¾	126⅝
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	130	105¼	105	105	105⅞
			—E—					
12¾	4½		Eastern Roll Mill	3900	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
111¾	79	4	Eastman Kodak	700	111¾	110	111¾	110
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	142	142	142	143
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	12200	27⅞	26¾	27¾	27
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
7½	3		Elec Boat	700	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
9¼	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9⅝	3		Elec Pow & Lt	3100	3½	3	3⅜	3⅜
21	6⅜		Elec Pow & L pf	300	8	7½	8	7½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.21	Last Nov.20
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	700	46¼	46	46¼	45⅝
34	20	.50b	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	21½	21¼	21½	
127½	120	7	Endicott Johns pf	110	127½	127½	127½	126
24⅛	9⅜		Erie RR	400	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11½
28¼	14⅞		Erie RR 1pf	400	15½	15	15¾	16
14¾	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
27½	9		Evans Products	600	17¾	17	17	17
19¾	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	600	7	6¾	6¾	6½
			—F—					
2¾	1		Fairbanks Co	10	1½	1½	1½	
12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	230	7	6	6½	6
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	12¾	12	12	12
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	48	48	48	48
4	1		Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
31	20	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	23
35	23¾	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	400	32½	32	32½	22¼
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	20	105½	105½	105½	104¾
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	81½	81½	81½	81½
69½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64	63½	64	64
17¾	2		Fonda,Johnstown B	200	4	4	4	3⅞
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	500	13¾	13	13	13¾
17	6¼		Foundation	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	800	21⅜	24¼	24⅜	24¼
17⅜	8¼		Fox Film A	1000	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
56⅞	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1000	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
19⅜	5		Fuller 2pf	10	8½	8½	8½	
			—G—					
20	8½		Gamewell	30	9¾	9¼	9¾	8¾
11½	5⅝		GenAm Inv	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43⅝	20	1	Gen Am Trans	300	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	100	17	17	17	17
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	2100	8	7¾	7¾	7½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	70	104½	104¼	104¼	104½
10⅛	5		Gen Bronze	500	7	6¾	6¾	7
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	10500	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	2000	34¾	34	34	34½
1¾	¾		Gen Gas & E A	300

Commerce and Finance

Peek Assails Crop Curb Policies and 'International Altruists'

Business and Industry

Peek Denounces Crop Restriction Program of U. S.

Would Increase Foreign Sales by Quotas, Subsidies, Two Column Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, denounced the policy of restricted agricultural production as one that will increase unemployment and social unrest, and called last night for a virtual scrapping of America's present agrarian and commercial policies in the interests of an expanded foreign trade.

Mr. Peek said that the failure to maintain foreign markets was due to "a school of international altruists" who still believe in free trade as a means of raising living standards throughout the world.

Mr. Peek set forth the following suggestions to aid the recovery of foreign outlets for surplus farm products:

Favors Subsidies

1. Government assistance to exporters, such as was provided by foreign governments, including subsidized exports and export guarantees "to meet the competition in the particular countries in which we would sell."

2. Adoption of "a two-price system for some commodities—one for domestic consumption and one for foreign markets."

3. Revision of our unconditional most-favored-nation policy to permit the working of a system of selective imports and exports supported by the imposition of fees and quantitative restrictions on imports as a "safeguard to balanced American economy."

4. Adoption of a two-column tariff and import quotas to make possible the preferential treatment of given commodities from countries providing better outlets for our products.

"If we concede that all wealth comes from productive effort," he said, "it is hard for me to understand how we can increase our wealth by continued restriction of production.

"We must either increase our sales of agricultural products in foreign markets or continue to reduce farm production. This latter course would mean dislocation of population, unemployment, social unrest and increase in the bread lines in the cities."

Warren on Prices

Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell University, another speaker, said that "before full employment can occur and business proceed in a normal way some approximation to a balance in the price structure must be obtained."

He declared that there was little likelihood of prices in gold returning to their pre-depression level or even to ther pre-war level at least for a considerable time. He felt that hoarding and caution in borrowing and lending would be likely to continue for many years.

Other points made by Professor Warren were:

1. Most of the 50 nations attempting to deflate their currencies have found it impossible.

2. Conditions in the United States would have been better if this country had accompanied England off the gold standard in 1931.

3. Recovery is aided by placing emphasis on volume of business and volume of employment rather than on wage rates and prices.

4. Further efficiency in distribution must precede a higher standard of living.

5. International trade restrictions will be modified only after nations have balanced their internal price structures.

Assails Crop Curbs

Underwood — The Christian Science Monitor

George N. Peek
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade

California Citrus Trade Makes Rapid Progress in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21—Substantial progress toward recovery was made by the citrus industry during 1934, according to the annual report of the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

The exchange attributed this improvement to three factors—only one of which was under its control. These were: increased efficiency of the organization itself, new and favorable legislation, and general conditions favorable to a better marketing situation.

Exchange sales during the past season, it was reported, were 8.6 per cent more in volume and 40.4 per cent greater in value than they were in 1933. Reduced to current figures, this meant that California and Arizona citrus growers received $23,000,000 more f. o. b. here for their crop than a year ago.

Total shipments were made up of 56,619 carloads of oranges, 3590 of grapefruit, and 17,207 of lemons—and for these the returns are estimated to have been $90,791,000. A bill of $36,666,235 was paid for freight and refrigeration, which brought the total delivered carload value to $127,457,773.

Total shipments of the exchange, amounting to 61,217 cars, represented 79.1 per cent of the packed movement of citrus fruit from the two states. This was said to be the largest percentage handled by the co-operative since it was organized 41 years ago.

Combine Committees Protecting Holders Of Colombian Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The two Colombian bondholders committees, which have been working independently of each other, but with the same objective, have consolidated, it was announced today. The two committees will now be under the direction of an executive committee, consisting of James Henry Hayes, of the Independent Bondholders Committee for the Republic of Colombia, and Fred Lavis, of the Bondholders Committee of Colombia Dollar Bonds, with Lawrence E. de S. Hoover as secretary.

The Bondholders Committee for Republic of Colombia Dollar Bonds, of which Richard Washburn Child is chairman, was announced on Nov. 1, 1932, and the Independent Bondholders Committee for Republic of Colombia, of which Robert L. Owen is chairman, was announced two weeks later. At the date of the announcement, both committees had the same end in view—the protection of the interests of the holders of defaulted bonds of the Departments and Municipalities of the Republic of Colombia.

In making public the announcement, Mr. Hoover said the combined committees, now representing substantial deposits of bonds, consolidated their interests to insure concerted action in behalf of the bondholders whom they represent and enable them to present a united front in any negotiations with the Colombian Government or any political entity thereof.

Revision of Rates On Western Roads Ordered by I. C. C.

Aimed to Increase Revenues by Raising Long-Haul Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a revision of western trunk line class freight rates designed to increase the revenues of the railroads by reducing short haul rates and in effect increasing those for longer hauls.

The commission also created a new rate zone in eastern Wyoming to be known as zone four with a freight rate 15 per cent higher than for what is known as zone three.

Zone four consists of stations in Wyoming on roads extending from Sheridan and Casper and east when traffic comes from points on and east of the Missouri River. This previously had been known as subzone three.

The finding is a revision of the western trunk line rate cases decided on May 6, 1930, when the commission authorized a general increase because of the relatively low level of western class rates.

The railroads found on application of the original decision that it did not create the revenues desired, and asked the commission to overhaul its previous decision authorizing lower rates on short-haul shipments in order to meet motor-truck competition and bring about some means of increasing revenues from long-haul shipments.

The commission said today that the railroads had sustained their claim. Most of the revisions are technical.

The increase in the cost of long-haul freight shipments is achieved by increasing the rates of progression. In other words, freight will not be hauled as far for the same amount of money as in the past.

The commisson ordered that eastern class rates be charged on shipments to and from the Northwest, while on shipments to and from Illinois territory the western class rates will apply in both directions.

RFC Commitments Month of October Exceed $400,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation reported to Congress it had authorized loans and made other disbursements aggregating more than $400,000,000 during October.

Of the total, $215,000,000 was transferred to the Emergency Relief Administration, $100,000,000 to the Commodity Credit Corporation, also for relief, and $54,000,000 was authorized to be loaned to banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, mortgage loan companies and railroads.

Of the latter sum, $26,000,000 went for assisting in the reorganization or liquidation of banks.

During the month the corporation authorized 112 loans totalling $6,325,150 to private industry.

Other loans authorized included $20,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, $5,000,000 to the Federal Housing Administrator, and 23 loans aggregating $1,231,500 under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act.

The corporation also authorized subscriptions for preferred stock of 95 banks and trust companies in the amount of $20,780,000.

Receiver Named For Dawes' Bank By Circuit Judge

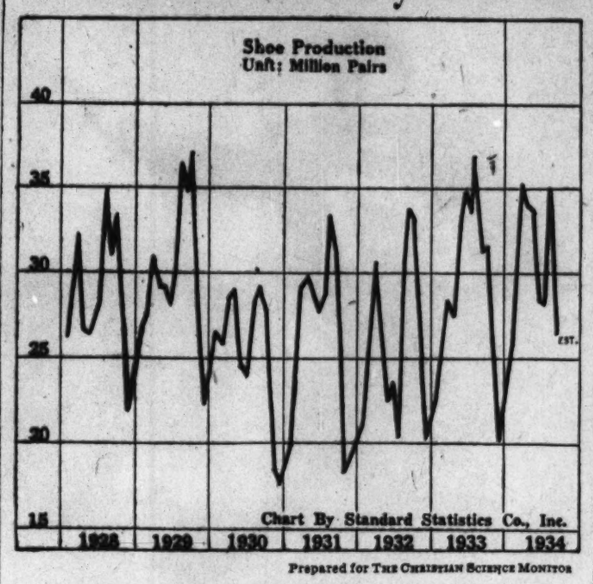
CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Circuit Judge John Prystalski today appointed William L. O'Connell of Chicago receiver for the Central Republic Trust Company.

The Judge made the appointment shortly after counsel for State Auditor Edward J. Barret had presented a bill asking dissolution of the trust company, long identified as a "Dawes" institution because Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, was one of its major stockholders.

Receivership followed by less than 48 hours the filing of a suit in federal court by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in an effort to recoup a balance of $60,000,000 outstanding on an $80,000,000 loan it advanced to the old Central Republic Bank & Trust Company in 1932.

As collateral on its loan, the RFC holds title to all the trust company's assets with a book value of $76,200,000.

7-Year Chart Shows Footwear Demand Relatively Constant



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demand for shoes is relatively constant, as shown by the accompanying chart covering a seven-year period.

Only 13 per cent, in terms of unit sales, separated the best and the worst of the last seven years, and 1933, the first year of the recovery, brought sales only about 3 per cent under the peak year, 1929.

The outlook for 1934 is for volumes at approximately the 1933 level.

The World's Business

Roosevelt as a Modern Solon

IT IS fascinating to discover how very old the New Deal really is. I once hazarded that the historical counterpart of Mr. Roosevelt was Colbert, Louis XIV's great Minister. Colbert made use of the state in precisely the same way as Mr. Roosevelt in managing a recovery without altering the basic political institutions of the state. Now I am reminded of another prototype, much further back in history. This is Solon, the Athenian lawgiver who lived in the fifth century B. C. Solon is the monetary ancestor of Mr. Roosevelt. For rediscovering a statesman whom I had forgotten since schooldays, I am indebted to Mr. Elgin Groseclose, whose new book on "Money: the Human Conflict," though not underlining the parallel, gave me enough of a lead to go to other sources in making that parallel clear.

* * *

Solon found himself faced with almost precisely the same conditions as Mr. Roosevelt. He handled them in precisely the same way. Greek society had already endowed the western world with the institution of coinage. Before that it had learned the ways of using debt for forcing economic progress. To the Athenians the new coinage in which to express their debts increased the sum total. A depression seems to have occurred in Athens prior to Solon's assumption of the archonship, or chief magistracy. It was marked by a fall in commodity prices. Or, stated in another way, the purchasing power of money, which happened to be silver, began to advance. Antecedent debts thus became a burden to the rank and file of the Athenians. Groseclose says that, when the elections drew near, the moneyed classes, the aristocracy, and the merchants, sensing the growing dissatisfaction among the masses, and in the hope of staving off rebellion, supported Solon. To some extent the analogy with Roosevelt begins here.

The Athenian was like Roosevelt in that he had previously given no evidence of (shall we say?) radicalism. The moneyed classes in Athens expected only a mild liberalism from him. If one reads Roosevelt's election speeches, one could have expected little else from him, either. He stressed the need for safeguarding the standard of value, a balanced budget, economy. But both statesmen reversed the usual procedure of being much more radical in office than out of it. Solon moved "with amazing speed, and before the country knew what was happening, it was going through a social, economic and political revolution that completely revamped the character of the Athenian state." So did Roosevelt. Events in both cases determined conduct.

* * *

Like Roosevelt, Solon assumed extra-legal powers, his chief purpose being the same, namely, to relieve the people's debt burdens. In ancient Greece a free man became a slave if he could not keep up his mortgage payments. Probably this was the reason for sterner measures than Roosevelt has employed. According to one account appearing in Plutarch, all debts were forgiven, and no man, for the future, "could engage the body of his debtor for security." But Plutarch casts doubt on this side of Solon's new decrees.

Plutarch's doubt seems justifiable. For it is an indisputable fact that Solon decreed devaluation. Plutarch says, "He made a pound, which before passed for 73 drachmas, go for a hundred, so that, though the number of pieces in the payment was equal, the value was less. It proved a considerable benefit to those that were discharging great debts." There would, of course, have been little or no reason to devalue if all prior debts had been wiped out.

Solon reduced the silver content of the drachma by 27 per cent. Roosevelt's devaluation was 41 per cent. But in the former case the result on prices and therefore the debt burden was instantaneous. There was no paper currency, I imagine, in Athens, which prided itself on a coinage system supported out of the rich silver mines of Laurium. Thus the repercussion of the Greek devaluation was automatic. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to manage a much more complex system. The standard of value may be gold, but the money representations are composed of paper. These slips of paper are neither convertible into gold nor are they strictly regulated in issue by the amount of gold in the Treasury. Consequently, except for world prices, the effect on prices of devaluation in modern times is bound to be slow in taking effect. Indeed, it may never affect home prices *pari passu* with the extent of devaluation. We have had the proof in connection with the Roosevelt experiment.

* * *

There is no means of knowing whether Mr. Roosevelt is potentially capable of breaking into poetry over his Administration. Solon did. He hymned his achievements in many a verse. Telling of what he had done for Athens, he wrote:

> The mortgage stones that
> covered her, by him
> Removed—the land that
> was a slave is free.

But Mr. Roosevelt does share the Athenian's gift for euphemistic phraseology. Solon called the debt repudiation, as devaluation really is *"seisacthea,"* a disencumbrance. Mr. Roosevelt's first gift to the dictionary was "conservator," meaning receiver. *Seigniorage* was another good one. Originally, it meant the charge that the depositor of bullion pays to the Government for manufacturing his bullion into coin. Under Roosevelt, it is a pleasant way of saying to the silver miner: "We are paying you $1.29 an ounce for your silver, but we will deduct 64½ cents for *seigniorage*, so we will give you 64½ cents." Solon's "disencumbrance" was in the same category, and, like Mr. Roosevelt's inventions, proves that an act is made far more palatable by the way it is labeled.

* * *

The fame of Solon has lasted down the centuries. In the United States his name is used as a synonym for lawmaker. After he had made over Athens, the Greek city took on a new lease of life, and Solon prepared the way for the codification of laws, the development of citizenship, and the flowering of the Athenian democracy. No more devaluation took place. A sober money system grew up on the ashes of the old, a system marked in Groseclose's words by "intellectual restraint." History is united in justification of Solon's action. According to George Grote, the famous historian of Greece, "In no other way could the bonds of government have been held together or the misery of the multitude alleviated." Will history render the same verdict against Roosevelt's name? The question can be raised, not answered. He has a much more complex problem with which to deal than Solon had. So he is going to Colbert (and, in connection with the introduction of social insurance in America, to Lloyd George) for his model as well as to the Athenian.

Retail Hardware Sales Have Substantial Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—There has been a moderate but substantial gain over last year, in retail hardware sales during each of the 10 weeks since Labor Day. Stores and territories which were slow in their early fall pickup have now swung into line with a marked activity.

All important lines of merchandise now in season are moving into consumption at a rate better than expected, Hardware Age says in its market summary, and orders for stock replacement rather commonly request urgent attention.

Demand for Wool Goods Continues In Fair Volume

Manufacturers Expected to Come Into Market to Greater Extent

The demand for wool is continuing in fair volume from day to day. It also is becoming broader. There is general belief that in consequence the manufacturers must come into the market to an increasing extent.

Purchases which have been made latterly have been chiefly on the finer qualities, and more especially on the wools of the short staple, although there is more interest reported in three-eights combing territory wools.

Within the last week or two, especially, there has been a decided interest spring up in short Texas wools, and not a little of the fall wool has been sold recently at prices which have been about as high, clean basis, as some of the French combing ordinary fine and fine medium territory types, which have been selling at about 60 cents, clean basis.

In conjunction with these sales of fall Texas there appears to have been sold a considerable quantity of fine noils, which are being used in certain dress goods lines to lessen the cost, for the manufacturers assert that it is still necessary to consider most carefully the prospective purchasing power of the public.

Latterly, there has been improving demand for the better fine wools of French combing to fair staple, for which the clean cost has ruled right around the 65-cent level and sometimes a little better.

Half-blood combing wools have been fairly active, sales latterly of good territory wools having been made around 26@27 cents in the grease, which it is calculated will show a clean cost pretty closely up to 70 cents for Montana wools.

Carpet mills are buying small lots of wool at varying prices but sizable lines are still quotable at about 25 cents, clean basis.

Mohair is still dull, with small sales at unchanged rates for specialty uses.

The trade was rather encouraged than otherwise over the opening of the London Colonial wool auctions yesterday. Many had looked for an opening decline, compared with the previous series closing rates, of about 10 per cent. There was no type which showed a greater decline than 5 per cent and some descriptions not that much.

Canadian Produce Exports to U. S. Up

OTTAWA, Nov. 21 (AP)—An increase of more than $1,000,000 was shown in the value of Canadian farm products exported to the United States in October, when they amounted to $2,647,000 as compared with $1,397,000 in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics just reported.

The chief items were: Barley $906,000, wheat $786,000, oats $334,000, bran, shorts and middlings $282,000, hay $56,000, turnips $54,000, rye $43,000, maple sugar $25,000, milk powder $21,000, cattle $20,000, fresh berries $17,000, wheatflour $16,000, potatoes $15,000, horses $14,000, bacon and ham $10,000, cheese $8000. Exports during the four months ending October aggregated $9,007,000, nearly double that of a year ago, the report stated.

Steel Industry Sees Loss of $6.10 a Ton

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 21

ON EACH ton of steel ingots produced in the third quarter of this year was incurred an average loss of $6.10 by the steel industry, according to an estimate in Steel Facts published by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

In the second quarter, there was an average profit of $2.65 per ton produced, and it is estimated that the industry had a profit of $24,600,000 during this period. For the first nine months the indicated deficit was $8,300,000.

The second quarter's earnings were turned into losses in the third quarter by the sharp drop in demand beginning in July. Second quarter mill operations averaged 53.90 per cent of capacity, compared with 24.14 per cent in the third quarter, a decline of 55 per cent.

Despite greatly lowered production in the third quarter, average hourly earnings for all steel company employees amounted to 72.7 cents, an increase of 3 per cent over the second quarter's level.

Power Production Reaches Highest Level in 200 Weeks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Electric light production reached the highest figure in 200 weeks, in the week ended Nov. 17, as output totaled 1,691,046,000 kilowatt hours, it is revealed in the report released today by the Edison Electric Institute. The last record in point of quantity was established in the third week in January, 1931.

Production for the past week was 4.6 per cent above that in the corresponding week of last year, compared with a gain of 3.6 per cent registered the preceding week, when output amounted to 1,675,760,000 kilowatt hours.

Authorities in the industry hold that the present load is more nearly normal now than it has been for a long time. Output during the last two weeks has been what it should be for this season, they maintain. Business was late in getting started this fall as the textile strike in August and September proved a retarding influence.

All sections of the country showed gains in production over this time last year except New England, where there was a drop of 3.5 per cent under the figure for 1933. It is hard to attach particular significance to the fluctuations in output in that area as it is so diversified and the seasonal factor is not an important consideration.

Three More Paper Firms Raise Newsprint Prices

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—Three additional companies announced price increases for newsprint following the lead of the International Paper Company, which raised the price a week ago.

The companies are the Mersey Paper Company of Liverpool, N. S.; the James MacLaren Company of Buckingham, Que., and the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Que.

Bankers Advised To Advertise As A Public Service

At the weekly meeting yesterday at the Hotel Statler of the Advertising Club of Boston, G. Munro Hubbard, president of Doremus & Co., said that both investment and commercial bankers would perform a public service if they were to use part of their 1935 advertising appropriations for advertising of an educational nature.

Continuing he said among other things:

"If such advertising were undertaken in an intelligent way in hundreds of cities throughout the country by individual bankers, its effect would surely be felt.

"It would make no difference if the same thing were said in different words or with different illustrations over and over again. In fact, it would be all the better for that reason.

"Now what will be gained by a banker who undertakes such a program? It seems to me that two results can be clearly predicted. First, the banker will interest his audience, increase their respect for his intelligence and honesty in making a clear statement of his business, tell them a lot of things they never knew before, and in all probability attract adherents and increase his clientele.

"Second, and more important, he will make a definite contribution in one of the most troubled periods this country has ever seen, to the creation of that understanding of the banker's relation to the public which must precede the ebbing of emotions and the return of reason in social and economic legislation."

The Minute Men were ready when loss threatened

When delay or negligence may cause loss, prudent men act quickly. Have you taken steps to protect your property by all the safe-guards that specialists in estate conservation can offer?

Have you made a Will and is it up to date? By appointing us your Executor-Trustee, or by means of a Living Trust, you can command the alert and friendly services of this organization.

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Our man must be a constructive thinker, resourceful, and pleasing in personality. Experience should cover merchandising of products and he should have a working knowledge of modern sales promotion and distribution methods. Moderate salary to start—opportunity for right individual.

Write fully and frankly. Interview will be in New York. Address Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 333 North Michigan Ave., Room 2900, Chicago, Ill.

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What a Trustee Should Provide

When you contemplate making a Living Trust or a Trust Under Will, your first question should be, "Whom shall I appoint as my trustee?" And upon the answer to this question will depend, in large measure, the success of the Trust's operation.

Your Trustee, to do the work well, must be conscientious, capable, and professionally experienced in estate management; must have a comprehensive knowledge of general business, and a specialized knowledge of all that pertains directly or indirectly to investment and finance. The Trustee must make the care and conservation of your estate as much a definite concern as you have made the accumulation of that estate. And all these qualifications must be employed for the benefit of yourself and your heirs with an understanding and appreciation of human nature and individual needs.

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Southeastern Conference Football — Polo in 1936 Olympics — Professional Hockey

Major and Minor Baseball Moguls Meet in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21 (AP)—Major and minor league representatives from California to Canada were here today for the annual convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

Judge William G. Bramham, president of the association, had applications of 23 smaller leagues seeking affiliation for consideration at today's opening session.

Owners and managers, meanwhile, opened a drive to swing some baseball deals.

The Chicago Cubs, New York Giants, Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh Pirates all admitted they were ready to dazzle the National League player mart with the St. Louis Cardinals marking time until announcement is made of the purchase of the club by Lew Wentz, Oklahoma oil millionaire.

Wentz was here, but denied persistent reports that he already had purchased the world's champions.

Leading the American League contingent were the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, Washington Senators and Chicago White Sox. Owner Lou Comiskey of the White Sox spoke the sentiment of them all when he said:

"We are ready to trade, buy and sell wide and handsome. But we have to get some offers. So far, everyone wants something for nothing."

And that was the exact situation. Every team was ready to trade, buy and sell, but wanted too much from some other club. Manager Charles Dressen of Cincinnati did promise a deal before the end of the day, but he was the only one with something to promise.

Actually, the only purchase made was announced by the National League, and that didn't involve a player. The National League announced it had purchased Ralph "Babe" Pinelli, former Cincinnati infielder, to umpire next season. Pinelli, who called 'em in the Pacific League last season, probably will replace George Barr on the National League staff.

The dispute between the American Association and International League neared a climax today. The A. A. yesterday voted to scrap its annual post-season play-offs and issued an ultimatum to the International League to do likewise, or at least shorten its play-offs four to two teams. If the I. L. refuses to do so, the little world series between the champions of the two leagues may be abandoned, and the A. A. may play a series with the West Coast League. Today, three-man committees from each league were scheduled to make a decision in the dispute.

Shawkey Reappointed

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Bob Shawkey, the ex-pitching star of the New York Yankees, who piloted the Newark Bears to the championship of the International League this past year, recently was reappointed manager for a one-year term. After winning the pennant, the Bears lost in the league playoffs for the second year in a row.

Tulane Is Only Unbeaten Team In League Play

Entertains Sewanee in Southeastern Conference Contest at New Orleans

Southern Conference Football Standing

	W.	T.	L.	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	6	0	0	189	32	1.000
Tulane	6	0	0	103	37	1.000
Louisiana	4	0	0	88	9	1.000
Tennessee	3	0	1	60	19	.750
Vanderbilt	4	0	2	66	60	.667
Florida	1	1	2	39	62	.333
Georgia	1	0	2	26	33	.333
Kentucky	1	0	2	30	54	.333
Mississippi	1	1	3	32	75	.250
Auburn	1	0	5	37	69	.167
Sewanee	0	0	3	12	73	.000
Georgia Tech	0	0	4	30	105	.000
Miss. State	0	0	4	3	87	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21—Three teams remain unbeaten in the Southeastern Conference, and only one of the trio will go into action on Saturday. Tulane, unbeaten and untied in the league, entertains Sewanee at New Orleans. The Green Wave should win handily and come up to the all-important game with Louisiana State on Dec. 1 showing a clean slate. What happens that day is another matter and the battle will probably leave only one team to contest the title claims of Alabama, assuming from present indications that the Crimson Tide will come through unbeaten.

Wins by 40 to 0 Again

Alabama continued to set the pace in the Conference by duplicating its score of last week against Clemson, and defeating its old rival, Georgia Tech, by a score of 40 to 0 in Atlanta. The victory gives an additional boost to the Alabama high-scoring record and the Crimson continues in the lead with the amazing total of 253 points in all games played. The Tide is also tied with Louisiana for defensive honors, each having permitted the opposition 32 points in all games. Alabama's victory against Tech was the greatest in this long series. The game saw Alabama go into the air with a skillful passing attack, and with M. R. Howell '35 and J. R. Riley '37 doing the tossing, some 12 out of 23 passes were completed for a gain of 183 yards. Howell also continued his fine running to make two touchdowns and stay among the leaders in the ground-gaining department. Howell punted for an average of 44 yards to complete the splendid all-around play that is gaining the attention of pickers of star teams. Donald Hutson '35, great end, played one of his best games, covering punts, catching passes, running the ends, and boxing opposing tackles in superb fashion.

Tulane remained among the top teams of the loop by scoring in all but the third period against Kentucky, at Lexington, and winning 20 to 7. Shortly after the start of the game Claude Simons Jr. '35, star Tulane half, crashed off tackle and raced 67 yards to score. Thereafter Kentucky settled down and made a real fight the rest of the way. Simons also dashed 14 yards to the two-yard mark from where Bernard Mintz '36, half, went over for the score. Mintz scored again to climax a drive from near midfield. A. B. Johnson '37, great sophomore halfback, continued his outstanding offensive work to score Kentucky's lone touchdown. Capt. Joseph Rupert '35, end, also played well for the Wildcats.

Louisiana State defeated Mississippi, by a score of 14 to 0, at Jackson, to continue its unbeaten march through all opponents. Despite outside criticism, the colorful Senator Huey Long has been a devoted follower of Louisiana for years, and he can well be proud of the 1934 addition. Louisiana has been tied twice this year, it is true, but from a standpoint of logic it should be an honor to tie teams of the caliber of Rice and Southern Methodist in one's opening battles.

Coaches in Last Meeting

Against Ole Miss the Louisianans scored twice in the first period, and thereafter Mississippi staved off the best efforts of a team consisting mostly of reserves. Louisiana's initial score came shortly after the game started when G. C. Tinsley '37, end, blocked a kick and raced 18 yards to score. The second came shortly afterward with B. A. Yates '35, half, advancing most of the 29 yards to the goal and finally going over for the counter. Abe Mickal '36, sensational halfback, sat on the bench throughout the game; but Yates, who played in his place, ran splendidly, and his excellent punting kept Ole Miss in check throughout the remainder of the game.

Old coaching rivals met for the last battle Saturday as Tennessee came out of a bruising battle with a 13-to-6 victory over Vanderbilt before the largest football crowd ever assembled at Nashville. The thirtieth meeting of these elevens was a personal triumph for Coach R. R. Neyland, whose teams have won six and lost only one of the nine games in the series played during his régime at Tennessee. Coach Neyland leaves Tennessee after this season because of Army duties, while Coach D. E. McGugin gives up the active coaching reins after 31 years of brilliance in the southern field.

Auburn's comeback was again halted when Florida defeated the Plainsmen by a score of 14 to 7 at Montgomery. Shortly after the game started Millard Morris '36, Auburn end, continued his uncanny alertness by scooping up a blocked Florida kick and racing 15 yards to score. The kick had been blocked by Hagood Paterson '36, star Auburn tackle. The Plainsmen held this lead throughout the first half, but in the third period C. L. Stolz '35, fullback, broke off tackle for 22 yards and a score with W. T. Stark '35, tackle, kicking the tieing point. In the fourth period Halfback J. W. Brown '35, took an Auburn punt and raced 55 yards for the winning points.

Georgia turned back a foe from the Southern Conference, defeating North Carolina State 27 to 0 at Athens. Great passing and the splendid running of Cy Grant '35, half, and George Chapman '35, full, accounted for the first Georgia score. John Bond '36, half, raced through the State line for 64 yards and another tally, while Chapman intercepted a pass and dashed 40 yards for a third. A pass was ruled complete at the State 1-yard mark and Charles Treadaway '36, quarterback, cracked through for the final score.

Japanese Send Trophy

Waseda University's baseball team of Japan has sent a trophy to the Harvard varsity baseball team, which made a tour of the Orient last summer. The trophy, which was received at the Harvard Athletic Association yesterday, is a large silver bowl, supported by three silver bats with a ball perched on each handle of the bowl. Another trophy, from Keio University, was brought back from Japan by the Harvard team in September. Harvard presented both Waseda and Keio with mahogany baseball bats when they met last summer.

Woodfull's Eleven Wins

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 21 (Canadian Press)—F. M. Woodfull's eleven won the cricket match against V. Y. Richardson's eleven yesterday by seven wickets, concluding a four-day benefit match for Woodfull, who captained the successful invaders of England last summer. Woodfull is retiring from cricket this season. W. H. Ponsford, another Australian test cricket stalwart, announced his retirement.

Babe Didrikson Medalist

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 21 (AP)—Babe Didrikson, feminine track and field star of the last Olympic Games, entered a golf tournament for the first time yesterday and strode away with medalist honors with a card of 38-39—77. The scene was the soggy Rivercrest Country Club course; the event the second annual invitation meet of the Fort Worth Women's Golf Association.

A Southeastern Triple-Threat

Claude Simons Jr. '35
Tulane University Football Team.

Polo Returned To the Olympic Sports Program

Plan Announced to Bring Leading Thinkers, Poets and Writers to Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—A return of polo to the sports program for the 1936 Olympics and a plan to bring to Berlin during the games the leading thinkers, writers and poets of the world were announced yesterday by Dr. Theodor Lewald, president of the German organizing committee.

Beside making the 1936 Olympic Games the greatest athletic event the world has seen," Dr. Lewald told a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, "We want also to revive the ancient custom of turning the Olympic platform over to the world's most eminent thinkers, writers and poets. From America, for instance, we hope to see Nicholas Murray Butler."

The return of polo to the program, he said, came as a result of Argentina's plea. It last was included in 1924 the United States losing to Argentina in the final.

Dr. Lewald said 41 nations already had signified their intention of competing in the main events during the summer of 1936 and they were making plans to accommodate 3000 athletes, more than twice the number that competed at Los Angeles in 1932. Twenty-one nations have entered for the winter games.

"We are immensely indebted to America for what we learned at the 1932 games in Los Angeles," he continued. "The Olympic village (where the athletes lived) for example, is something we intend to copy and expand."

Baseball and lacrosse, both North American sports, probably will be included as exhibitions, he said.

Eagles Home Opening Spoiled by Cubs, 6 to 2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Quebec	4	0	1	18	12	8
Providence	2	1	0	12	9	5
Boston	2	1	1	18	14	5
Philadelphia	1	0	2	7	12	2
New Haven	0	0	3	8	16	0

Boston Cubs ruined the Can-Am home opening for New Haven by defeating the latter, 6 to 2, here last night. The game was postponed from Sunday night. Until the third period the home forces kept the Cubs pretty well in check. Frank Jerwa was the scoring star of the evening with four out of the six goals.

By the Associated Press

At New Haven

Boston (6)		New Haven (2)
Grant, g	g,	Moore
Davie, ld	ld,	Doran
J. Jerwa, rd	rd,	Molyneaux
Motter, c	c,	Jackson
Bessler, lw	lw,	Foxworthy
F. Jerwa, rw	rw,	Perkins

Spares: Boston — Carrigan, Heximer, Hergesheimer, Blake, Cunningham, Bretto, Smillie; New Haven—Wilson, Gray, McBride, Reid, Maracle, Mitchell, Roubell. Referees—Shaver and Smith. First period scoring: 1—Boston, F. Jerwa, 1:05. Penalties—Davie, Mitchell, Bretto, Reid. Second period scoring: 1—Boston, F. Jerwa (Motter), 16:20. Penalties—Mitchell, Doran. Third period scoring: 3—Boston, Cunningham (Blake), 8:50; 4—Boston, F. Jerwa, 9:20; 5—New Haven, Gray (McBride, Doran Wilson), 9:53; 6—Boston, F. Jerwa, 12:02; 7—New Haven, Foxworthy (Molyneaux), 12:19; 8—Boston, Carrigan (F. Jerwa), 18:29. Penalties—Doran, Bretto, Foxworthy, McBride.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	3	1	0	10	4	7
Syracuse	3	0	1	7	4	6
Detroit	2	1	3	9	9	5
Windsor	2	0	3	7	10	4
Buffalo	1	0	2	2	3	2
Cleveland	1	0	3	6	11	2

Results Nov. 20
London 3, Detroit 2, overtime.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will be held at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on Dec. 6. Following the regular business meeting, the election of four members of the executive committee and the chairman of the nominating committee for 1935 will take place. The ballot: Chairman of handicap committee, Mrs. Edmund S. Kelley; chairman of intercity and tri-state teams committee, Mrs. George A. Lyon; representative on the women's committee of the United States Golf Association, Mrs. Edward C. Stone; chairman of finance committee, Rene Henderson; chairman of nominating committee, Ruth Batchelder. Mrs. Edward H. Baker is chairman of the 1934 nominating committee.

♦ ♦ ♦

Northeastern University's football team will meet that of Tufts College next fall for the first time. The Huskies will play the Jumbos at Tufts Oval according to the 1935 schedule, which will be formally announced tomorrow night by Graduate Manager Edward G. Parson at the annual banquet of the Northeastern team in Huntington Building. Next fall the Huskies will be host to Alfred (N. Y.) University, American International College of Springfield, Rhode Island State College and Massachusetts State College at Huntington Field in Brookline.

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Handsome Dan, Yale's bulldog mascot, which was dognapped last year by the Harvard Lampoon, will make his first appearance in the Yale Bowl this season when Harvard's football team invades the New Haven gridiron this Saturday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Swede Carlson of Somerville scored an upset last night in the New England pocket billiards championship being played in Bosworth Hall, 92 Tremont Street, Boston. Carlson beat Johnny Mills of Medford 125 to 121. Mills was leading at one stage of the game, 84 to 14, but Carlson came right back to win. Each player scored a high run of 28.

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Welker Cochran of California, world champion at 18.2 balkline and three-cushion billiards, who is playing exhibitions in Greater Boston as part of the National Billiard Association's educational program, paid tribute yesterday to George Slosson, former world champion, who was an interested spectator at the Twentieth Century Club last night. Cochran, when asked by a bystander to explain the technique of a one-cushion carom, pointed to Slosson and said, "There sits the greatest exponent of the one-cushion shot the world has ever known." Slosson is now 81 and still active in the game.

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Tiny Thompson, Boston Bruin goalie, has volunteered to give his old team mate, Coach George Owen, assistance in preparing the Massachusetts Technology hockey goalies for their early matches. Owen, former Bruin and Harvard star, starts his first full year as Tech coach in the game with Princeton at Princeton Dec. 8. The first squad cut has been made, with 27 survivors. Plans are under way at M. I. T. to establish a freshman team this year to serve as a school for training future varsity material.

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A squad of 35 aspirants reported for Northeastern's varsity hockey team at the first meeting of the group in the Huntington Building last night. Coach Raymond Nelson announced that practice would begin Friday morning at the Boston Arena. Six letter men, including three regulars from last season's team, reported. The regulars reporting were Capt. Kenneth Cahoon, Quincy, left wing; Charles Letourneau, Hyde Park, center, and Charles Bergamini, West Roxbury, defenseman. The 1933-34 spares reporting were Ralph Raymond, Jamaica Plain, forward; Charles Radden, West Roxbury, defenseman, and Fred Patton, Melrose, forward. One of last year's freshmen, John Bialek of Ipswich, will be tried at the right-wing post held by Capt. Herbert Gallagher. Two regular goalies will be lost. William Dingwell is not reporting and James Denton is no longer eligible.

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A forward wall composed of Capt. Frank Liddell, at left wing, Peter Murphy, center, and Harold Groden, right wing, was sent through a long conditioning drill yesterday at the first practice for the Boston College hockey team. Forty candidates reported for workouts at the Boston Arena.

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John Joseph Demo of North Adams has been elected to captain the Massachusetts Technology basketball team. Demo, a senior, will take the place of Capt. Red Kennedy, who did not return to the institute this fall. The new captain plays guard.

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A badminton exhibition is scheduled for tomorrow night at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. according to an announcement by George K. Briggs, secretary of the Badminton Association of New England. The play will start at 7:30 p. m.

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Over 24 matches, mostly telegraphic, have been arranged for the Boston College rifle men this winter. Some of B. C.'s opponents will be Washington University, Nebraska, Harvard, Fordham, Pittsburgh, New York University, Syracuse, Maine, Columbia, Oregon, Massachusetts Technology, Missouri, Georgetown and Maryland.

♦ ♦ ♦

Capt. George Thompson of the Wakefield High School, the 1933 winner, again led his team of harriers to victory yesterday in the Eastern Massachusetts interscholastic cross-country championship over the 2¾-mile course at the Stoneham High School. Thompson's time was 14m. 38s. Wakefield High won the meet with 38 points, Arlington High was next with 45, Quincy, third, with 66, Melrose, fourth, with 101 and Braintree, fifth, with 102.

Southeastern Scores

Georgia		Georgia Tech	
42-Stetson	0	12-Clemson	7
7-Furman	2	12-Vanderbilt	27
0-No. Carolina	14	0-Duke	20
0-Tulane	7	2-Michigan	9
6-Alabama	26	12-Tulane	20
14-Florida	0	0-No. Carolina	26
14-Yale	7	6-Auburn	18
27-N. C. State	0	0-Alabama	40
116	56	44	167
Alabama		**Vanderbilt**	
24-Howard	0	7-Miss. State	0
35-Sewanee	6	27-Georgia Tech	12
41-Miss. State	0	32-Cincinnati	0
13-Tennessee	6	7-Auburn	6
26-Georgia	6	0-Louisiana St.	29
34-Kentucky	14	7-Geo. Wash'gt'n	6
40-Clemson	0	19-Sewanee	0
40-Georgia Tech.	0	6-Tennessee	13
253	32	105	86
Tennessee		**Miss. State**	
32-Centre	0	13-Howard	7
19-No. Carolina	7	0-Vanderbilt	7
27-Mississippi	0	6-Millsaps	7
6-Alabama	13	0-Alabama	41
14-Duke	6	21 Southwestern	6
12-Fordham	13	13-Miss C.	6
14-Miss. State	0	3-Louisiana St.	25
13-Vanderbilt	6	0-Tennessee	14
137	45	56	113
Kentucky		**Auburn**	
26-Maryville	0	0-Birm'ngh'm So.	7
0-Wash. & Lee.	7	15-Oglethorpe	0
7-Cincinnati	0	0-Tulane	13
7-Clemson	0	6-Louisiana St.	20
0-No. Carolina	6	6-Vanderbilt	7
9-Auburn	0	0-Kentucky	9
14-Alabama	34	6-Duke	13
33-Southwestern	0	18-Georgia Tech.	6
7-Tulane	20	7-Florida	14
123	67	58	89
Tulane		**Florida**	
41-Chattanooga	0	13-Rollins	2
13-Auburn	0	20-Virginia P. I.	13
28-Florida	12	12-Tulane	28
7-Georgia	6	14-N. C. State	0
20-Georgia Tech.	12	0-Maryland	21
15-Mississippi	0	0-Georgia	14
6-Colgate	20	13-Mississippi	13
20-Kentucky	7	14-Auburn	7
150	57	86	98
Louisiana State		**Mississippi**	
9-Rice	9	44-Memphis T.	0
14-So. Methodist	14	19 Southwestern	0
20-Auburn	8	0-Tennessee	27
16-Arkansas	0	6-Howard	7
29-Vanderbilt	0	19-Sewanee	6
25-Miss. State	3	0-Tulane	15
6-Geo. Wash'gt'n	0	13-Florida	13
14-Mississippi	0	0-Louisiana St.	14
133	32	101	82
Sewanee			
0-Southwestern	3		
6-Alabama	35		
21-Tenn. Wesley'n	0		
0-West Point	20		
6-Mississippi	19		
7-Tenn. T.	6		
0-Vanderbilt	19		
40	101		

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By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Those Comedians—Nick and Al

FOR a number of years two of the big drawing cards on the Washington American League Baseball Club have been Nick Altrock and Al Schacht, the comedians. Many persons who would never have taken the trouble to go out to a baseball park to see the Senators play were daily spectators just to see what Nick and Al would put on for a show, and they were never disappointed. A great pitcher in his day when the Chicago White Sox were known as the "hitless wonders," Altrock not only developed into one of baseball's greatest comedians, but he also became a fine coach of young pitchers. When coaching at first base, although he appeared to be doing little more than thinking up some funny act to spring or mimicking the umpire stationed at that bag, he was in the game helping the base runner all the time. Of late years Schacht has been the more active of the two. He has not only acted as drum major on the march to the flagpole opening days and when a championship pennant was to be raised, but he has been a very active coach at third base. In fact, he is generally credited with being one of the shrewdest third-base coaches in major-league baseball. Together they have been the Amos 'n' Andy of baseball.

Partnership Is Broken Up

When Joe Cronin was sold to the Boston Red Sox, there were a number of those who had followed the Washington club during the past year or two who thought that the former Washington manager would want to take Schacht with him to the Boston Red Sox as it was known that Cronin valued Schacht's coaching ability and baseball judgment highly. It was, therefore, no surprise to them to know that the Boston club had secured the junior member of Altrock & Schacht, thus breaking up that famous partnership. The kind of mirth-producing entertainment that they have been furnishing was always of the highest order with never a questionable act figuring in it. It is claimed that Altrock has already outlined a burlesque program for next year and that he is looking around for a new partner. No doubt Schacht has an eye out for a new partner among the Red Sox players; but whether they are successful in their search or not, it is quite certain that each can give the baseball public plenty of entertainment even if he has to work alone, and when Washington meets Boston, they will put on a show that will warrant big turnouts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some New Experiences for the Tigers

While football fans have been singing the praises of the Yale eleven which surprised the Princeton Tiger in his lair last Saturday, little attention has been given to the new experiences which the Princeton players and coach went through. Some of them were unique in character and it is doubtful if they had ever been equaled at Princeton before. It was the first time that a Princeton team had ever been scored on with Garry LeVan in the lineup. It was the first time that any of the juniors or sophomores on the team had been defeated either as a freshman or varsity player. It was also the first time that a Crisler-coached Tiger team had been defeated on its home field. Disappointing as was the Yale defeat to Princeton men, they may well look back to their record of 1933 and 1934 with the greatest of satisfaction. And it is quite certain that the defeat will do Princeton more good than harm in her games to come.

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Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—India today is a ship in full sail for the harbor of Freedom. Astern are age-old oceans of alien domination and suppression. Abeam is the lighthouse of constitutional reform. The report just issued by the joint committee of both houses of the British Parliament is a pilot to guide the ship into port.

This report presents, in what is approaching final form, the British scheme for giving home-rule to the entire sub-continent of India. It marks the completion of the workshop stage of the reforms and the prelude to the trying-out of them in practice. In between these two happenings is expected to occur a sharp tussle in the British Parliament over the legislation required.

The report revises what is known as "The White Paper," an authoritative statement of these proposals drafted by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India.

The scheme implies a transfer today of authority in the Old World comparable to that which the Fathers of the American Constitution brought about in the New World, one and a half centuries ago. Those affected by it include in numbers one-fifth of the entire human race. The territories that are concerned are as big as those of the whole of all the nations of Europe outside Russia.

The scheme is not only stupendous in dimensions. It is also unique in design. Unlike that introduced in America in 1776, it proposes to federate democratically ruled provinces with autocratically governed states. The Indian provinces, of which there are 11, are some of them larger and more populous than Britain. They contain in all 270,000,000 inhabitants of many races, languages and creeds. The states are even more numerous. They contain in all 80,000,000 of similarly diverse inhabitants. The rulers of the states are Indian princes who exercise paternal powers. Some of them—such as Mysore and Baroda—have legislative councils on more or less democratic lines. Others—like Udaipur and Bikanir—are under feudal conditions comparable to those in medieval England when John was King. India has thus been described as "marching through the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth."

Have Shared Rule

The proposed new Constitution—daring as it is in its ultimate implications—is the product of individually cautious evolutionary developments extending over a long series of years.

By reforms introduced in separate stages in 1861, 1892, 1909 and 1919, Indians elected by strictly limited franchise already enjoy some share in governmental responsibility. They hold the majority of the seats in the legislative councils in all the British-ruled provinces. In the case of the central or All-Indian legislature at Delhi their representation and their powers are more restricted.

This is now to be changed. Subject to certain safeguards, almost complete control in the provinces is to pass to representatives of an electorate numbering 35,000,000, of whom a considerable proportion will be women. The safeguards are of the nature of emergency powers entrusted to British officials, who are to use them, however, only if things go wrong. A similar step forward is to be taken in the Central or Federal Government. Here, however, the safeguards are larger. They include the reservation for the time being in British hands of certain specified functions of government. These reserved functions cover control of the army, of foreign affairs and of relations between the British Government and Indian states.

Long in Preparation

The new constitution has been in active preparation since 1928-30 in which period Sir John Simon, now British Foreign Secretary, paid prolonged visits to India at the head of a deputation representing all parties at Westminster. Since then expert committees have been almost continuously at work both in India and in England. Many thousands of witnesses have been examined. Three "Round Table" Conferences have been held in London. At these conferences the British Prime Minister has presided, and all the chief Indian races, castes, creeds and political groups were represented.

Three British Committees have also visited India. One of these was under the Marquis of Lothian. It made a complete draft of new franchise arrangements giving votes to seven times as many people as before. Another committee was under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy. It straightened out the whole complicated question of federal finance. The third had at its head Mr. John C. Davidson, M. P., dealing with Indian States.

Has Won Support

Opinion on the scheme that has emerged is already crystallizing, both in Britain and in India. In Britain those who support it include practically the whole of the Liberal and Labor parties, also most of the Left Wing Conservatives. Those against it are Right Wing Conservatives, who think it goes too far in the powers it transfers to elect Indian bodies.

In India the politically conscious classes can be divided into two groups. Those who approve the scheme are generally moderate home rulers. Those actively against it are the more extreme Nationalists who want complete independence. The illiterate masses in India who comprise the bulk of the inhabitants have taken little part in the discussions, but they have tended to accept unquestioningly what they have heard from their more educated compatriots.

To all people of good will, whatever their politics, the scheme makes strong appeal as an altruistic endeavor, long sustained and carefully thought out, to weave the threads of western freedom into the age-old fabric of the East.

New Constitution for India

BRITAIN is giving India a new constitution under which Indians are to rule themselves by democratic methods.

This new constitution has just been issued in London in what is expected to prove its final shape. But it has still to be sanctioned by the British Parliament. A considerable group of politicians—the Left Wing Conservatives—strongly oppose it on the ground that it goes too far.

What Is India?

India is nearly as big as all Europe, minus Russia. It is densely inhabited. Its total population numbers 352,000,000.

Two hundred and thirty-nine millions of the Indians are Hindus who worship a number of gods and hold the cow to be a sacred animal.

Eighty millions are Muhammadans who are monotheistic, regard the cow as food, and frequently have differences with the Hindus. The remainder include Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsis, Anemists and many other sects, each with religion and customs of its own.

The people are farmers. There are half a million villagers and comparatively few towns.

Only about 10 per cent of the population can read and write.

Why Does India Want Home Rule?

The 352,000,000 people in India who are illiterate are too much occupied in the difficult task of winning a livelihood by archaic methods out of their fields, to pay much attention to political affairs. But the remainder, though comparatively few in numbers, have absorbed with avidity British teachings on liberty and are intensely anxious for India to take its place on a footing of equality with the independent nations of the world. Hence comes their demand for Home Rule.

What New Constitution Replaces

For two hundred years India has been ruled by the British, who have brought peace, safety and individual liberty where before was war, insecurity and personal oppession. Bitain has built 43,000 miles of railway. It has constructed irrigation works which are among the wonders of the world, for they have turned 31,000,000 acres of barren land into fruitful fields.

But with India's growth in education and with the springing up of a politically-conscious class among Indians, Britain feels its active work in India is approaching completion. Its gifts of civilization and means of material prosperity remain. It looks to friendly co-operation on a basis of equality to maintain a relationship with India as close in the future as in the past.

The New Constitution Itself

Under the new constitution there is to be set up a government responsible to an electorate in each province. The total electorate is to comprise about 35,000,000 voters, of whom about one-seventh are to be women.

The provincial governments are to be federated with one another and with a number of now semi-independent Indian states. A Federal Government is to be set up at the center.

The British Government reserves the right to intervene if things go wrong. It is also to retain in its own hands at first such important functions of federal government as the control of the army and of the political services.

The Future

The future lies in Indian hands. If Indians work the new constitution and make a success of it, they are to be enabled to shape further development for themselves. If they fail, the British authorities are to intervene, in which case autonomy for India may be delayed indefinitely.

The best informed Indians recognize that a great opportunity is set before them. But their difficulties are great owing to the divisions existing among their own people.

Great Britain stands by ready to help them to make good.

Parliament Gets Joint Report On Indian Home Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces and Bihar.

Two minority amendments rejected by the majority are appended. One of these is by the Labor Party representatives, who would have had India empowered to reach the "dominion status that is independence, as in Canada, without further recourse to the British Parliament." The other is by the Right Wing Conservatives, who would have postponed responsible government at center.

It is at once apparent that the Conservative Party is sharply split on the Indian Home Rule matter. The struggle within the party may cause considerable difficulty and may be reflected in the next general election. There are even Conservatives who admit they would prefer defeat for the party at the polls rather than to grant home rule to India at this time. Among the leaders of the fight for continuing British control of India are Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Henry Page Croft. It is understood that the party's leader, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, has decided not to act on the bill until the party's central council meeting is held Dec. 4.

Nor will the Government present the bill for debate at this time, probably waiting until early next year for the open parliamentary discussion.

But the issue is now before Parliament with the presentation of the joint committee report, which has been issued for publication in India simultaneously with its appearance here.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms advocated an All-India Federation comprised of self-governing units, in its long-awaited report, made public today.

The report urges that this system be substituted for the present centralized government. Eleven provinces of British India, two of them new, would be linked in the federal system with the native Indian states, which would enter the Federation by voluntary act of their rulers.

These recommendations in the main follow the proposals laid down in the governmental "white paper" of last year for reform of the Indian Government in the direction of granting self-rule "with safeguards." This is, in other words, still reserving control over vital questions of defense, external relations and the like, to the Viceroy and through him the British Government, while extending internal self-government to the new legislatures.

The report was made public as a book and there were those who believed it might prove a bombshell in English politics since it concerns the immediate future of a government of 300,000,000 persons.

President Warns Old South Its New Program Must Not Slur Social Economic Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

in speculation, but in conception and intent it is more or less a conservative organization, interested in the established order, and not at all wedded to New Deal revolutions.

Shy of the "Kingfish"

The pointed omission of Louisiana in the setup shows that the Governors are not anxious to give the "Kingfish" any more worlds to conquer.

Of equal importance with his admonition to remember social and humanitarian factors was President Roosevelt's initiation of his unemployment insurance plans in the various states. He informed the Governors that model legislation covering this essential link in his plans for social security would soon be in their hands.

It will be submitted to the various state legislatures without delay, in the hope that some of the 40-odd states whose legislative bodies meet in January will be able to consider it at the forthcoming sessions. Many of these sessions have statutory limits, and it is anticipated that special sessions will be required if the program is to spread widely among the states during 1935.

But technicalities apart, some of the leaders here last night and today expressed frigid reserve about the program of social insurance. Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia was laconic in his refusal to explain his own opinion of unemployment insurance.

But that he refused to attack the program outright is a tribute to the quieting influence of the Little White House. He has been outspoken in criticism of most other New Deal efforts and presumably his view of unemployment legislation is similarly caustic.

Today's program included talks with two Governors who stayed over to see the President separately, Gov. Dave Shultz of Florida and Gov.-elect Bibb Graves of Alabama.

Additional Governors who attended yesterday's conference were Gov. I. C. Blackwood of South Carolina, Governor Talmadge, Gov.-elect Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, and Lieutenant Governor Graham of North Carolina. Other visitors included a large delegation from the National Association of State Auditors, who have been in session at Atlanta.

To the impressive group of state executives the President openly declared for social and humanitarian reform. Mere industrial co-operation, as envisaged in the SDB, he declared, was not enough.

To remind the old South of the need for social reform was a bold but consistent step for the President. It is no secret—either to New England textile mill owners, or to social thinkers on the university campuses of the South—that improvement in the status of "forgotten men" is a crying necessity in this area.

Room for Many Reforms

From share-croppers and tenant farmers in the cotton belt to low-wage workers in Carolina or Georgia mills, it is evident that many reforms can be effected. That is one of the aims of the National Administration; it was a major objective in formation of the TVA.

Thus the President was not satisfied with pleasant generalities as he talked with the Governors. In amiable, but significant, fashion he reminded them of their responsibility to ordinary people, who are today demanding social and humanitarian reform as never before.

The Governors are not unaware of the situation. Not far away they see Louisiana, where Senator Huey Long's every move is watched with fascinated interest by neighboring politicians. Many of them are almost in the mood to start "share-the-wealth" campaigns for themselves, so successful has been the "Kingfish" in getting Lousiana in his pocket.

Indeed, Governor-elect Graves of Alabama, though originally opposed to the Roosevelt nomination, and far from being a New Dealer in temperament or record, ran for re-election on an ultra-liberal platform, indorsing the TVA with glowing phrases, and promising it anything it liked in the way of state legislation.

In Georgia, by contrast, Governor Talmadge holds a grip on the people by such small but immensely powerful factors as the $3 automobile license fee, and gains a good deal of electoral support by his attacks on the federal alphabet. He speaks for the ordinary man, but not as a social reformer—rather as a rustic philosopher alarmed at "the way they're doing things up there in Washington," and able to make much political capital over irritation at the Bankhead Cotton Act.

That things are changing rapidly, comes the President's injunction to remember social and humanitarian fundamentals. It was taken as a vivid reminder; certainly it was the keynote of the New Deal's relationships with this great Democratic area.

Birthday Balls Arranged

President Roosevelt and the trustees of Warm Springs Foundation today turned thumbs down on a series of presidential birthday balls on Jan. 30 for the benefit of this institution alone, but the President agreed to lend his birthday if the proceeds of balls be distributed in the communities where the money originates.

Correspondence released today gives Col. Henry L. Doherty authority to organize the Presidential birthday balls, as he did last year.

Hints that Warm Springs was a bit embarrassed by its windfalls, and President Roosevelt not entirely happy under the blasts of personal publicity which the aggressive Colonel Doherty issued around the birthday balls last year are borne out by this news. A graceful and also helpful way out is considered achieved.

Leafs Continue Winning Streak In League Race

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	3	0	1	9	7	6
Chicago	2	0	1	7	9	4
Detroit	2	0	2	13	7	4
Rangers	1	0	2	9	12	2
Canadian Division						
Toronto	6	0	0	20	7	12
Montreal	2	0	2	9	7	4
St. Louis	1	0	5	8	18	2
Canadiens	0	0	2	1	5	0
Americans	0	0	2	0	4	0

Results Nov. 21

Boston 1, Detroit 0.
Toronto 5, St. Louis 2.
Montreal 3, Americans 0.

If the Toronto Maple Leafs fail to start coasting soon there will be no race in the Canadian division. Last night the Leafs beat St. Louis 5 to 2 for their sixth-straight victory and lead the Canadian group with 12 points. A tight race is indicated in the American standing with the Bruins leading by virtue of topping Detroit last night 1 to 0. Americans lost their second game of the season last night when Maroons beat them 3 to 0.

Even this early the Maple Leafs look like the class of the league. Conny Smythe has assembled youth, stamina, manpower, speed and experience to form a team without an apparent weakness. The Eagles led the Leafs going into the third period 2 to 1, but then Harvey Jackson opened up with that left-hand shot of his and rattled four goals by Beveridge. The game was marred by roughness in the second session.

In defeating the Detroit Red Wings 1-0 the Bruins were better than against St. Louis Saturday although they did not look too impressive. Wings severely tested the local defense where St. Louis did not. Thompson scored his second successive shutout. Johnny Gagnon paid dividends for the first time on home ice, finishing a play from Nels Stewart and Happy Emms after four minutes of the second session.

Americans cannot hope to go very far in any hockey league without scoring a goal. Two games now and the New Yorkers have neither points nor goals and both games were played on home ice. The score is even for Tommy Gorman's Maroons. He was defeated a while ago by the team he managed last year, Chicago; but evened up last night by defeating Americans, another team he once managed. The summaries:

Boston		Detroit
Thompson	g	Smith
Shore	rd	Goodfellow
Siebert	ld	Young
Clapper	rw	Aurie
Barry	c	Weiland
Beattie	lw	Lewis

Alternates: Boston—Gagnon, Stewart, Emms, Shill, O'Neil, Giroux, Pusie, Savage; Detroit—Boyd, Wiseman, Patterson, Anderson, Pettinger, Sorrell, Duguid, Graham, Buswell. First period—no score. Second period—Gagnon (Stewart, Emms), 4:35. Third period—No score. Officials—G. N. Goodman and F. I. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Gagnon, Graham, Goodfellow, Siebert.

By the Associated Press

At St. Louis

Toronto		St. Louis
Hainsworth	g	Beveridge
Day	id	Bowman
Hollett	rd	Frew
Metz	c	Kaminsky
H. Jackson	lw	Shannon
C. Conacher	rw	Finnigan

Toronto alternates: Horner, Clancy, Cotton, Kilrea, Thoms, Doraty, Kelley, Boll, Blair. St. Louis alternates: Ayres, Williams, Voss, Brydson, Howe, E. Roche, D. Roche, Cowley, Blake. Referees: Eusebe Daigneault and Odie Cleghorn. First period scoring: 1, St. Louis, Brydson (Howe), 12:30. Penalties: Conacher, Shannon, Clancy. Second period scoring: 2, Toronto, Hollett, unassisted, 2:45; 3 St. Louis, Howe (Voss-Brydson), 10:38. Penalties: Frew, Bowman, (major), Cotton (major), Conacher (major), Horner (major), D. Roche, Clancy. Third period: 4, Toronto, Jackson (Conacher), 30; 5, Toronto, Jackson (unassisted), 8:45; 6, Toronto, Jackson (Conacher-Metz), 11:24; 7, Toronto, Jackson (Conacher-Cotton), 18. Penalties: Cowley, Frew.

At New York

Maroons		Americans
Connell, g	g	Worters
Evans, rd	rd	Dutton
Wentworth, ld	ld	Murray
Blinco, c	c	Conn
Robinson, rw	rw	Burke
Trottier, lw	lw	Klein

American subs: Himes, Oliver, Gracie, McVeigh, Chapman, Schriner, Carr, A. Smith. Maroon subs: Shields, R. J. Smith, Marker, Northcott, Haynes, McManus, Webster, Gainor. Referees: Bill Stewart and A. G. Smith. First period: No score. Penalties: None. Second period scoring: 1—Maroons, Robinson, (Trottier-Blinco), 2:23. Penalties: Murray, Evans, Schriner. Third period scoring: 2—Maroons, Marker (R. Smith), 14:38. 3—Maroons, Marker (Northcott), 18:38. Penalties—None.

Hall Is Nominated For the U. S. Tennis Presidency Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Tennis in the United States will be ruled for another year by Walter Merrill Hall of New York, a former "first ten" luminary.

Hall, who was elevated to the presidency of the United States Lawn Tennis Association early this year at the annual meeting, and four other officers who served with him during the 1934 season, have been renamed for 1935 by the association's nominating committee.

Officers named with Hall are: Holcombe Ward of New York, first vice-president; Joseph W. Ivy of Kansas City, second vice-president; Ralph W. Wescott of Chicago, secretary, and Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, treasurer.

The executive committee will comprise four delegates at large, Capt. J. H. Bishop of Culver, Ind., president of the Western Association; Alrick H. Man Jr. and Walter L. Pate of New York, and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia, and five former association presidents, Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, Louis J. Carruthers, Jones W. Mersereau and Julian S. Myrick of New York, and Samuel H. Collom of Philadelphia.

Nominations in the past have been tantamount to election. The election will be at the U. S. L. T. A.'s annual meeting in Cincinnati on Feb. 9.

Plans to Broaden P. G. A. Golf Rules Being Discussed

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Proposals to broaden and liberalize the rules of championship play in order to give more players an opportunity to win their way into the final brackets of the tournaments were discussed at the three-day meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association opening yesterday.

A plan whereby 64 players would be qualified for the finals in the preliminary match play instead of only 32 as the rules now provide was suggested.

"Many members of the association feel that such a change is desirable," said R. W. Tracy of Milwaukee, vice president of the association.

"Under the present rules, the qualifying score for the P. G. A. championships is very low and a difference of only one or two shots often eliminates a player."

If this plan were adopted it might be necessary to limit play in the first two preliminary rounds to 18 holes instead of 36 to avoid extending the tournament another day. The addition of another day to the tournament is not considered desirable since the championship contest is a long, hard grind even under present circumstances.

Exemption of the eight quarter-finalists from qualifying play also has been proposed. It was felt that this would give certain foreign golfers a better break. At present, members of the American Ryder Cup team are exempt in this way.

Fifty-five officers and delegates of the association from all parts of the country are attending the meeting.

Bears Lead Pro Teams In Yardage Gained

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—According to statistics released here, the Chicago Bears continue to lead in ground gaining in the National Professional Football League. The Bears have gained 3270 yards in 10 games, more than 200 yards better than their nearest rival, Detroit. The statistics follow:

Eastern Division

Team, Games	YG	FP	PC	P
New York (10)	1962	109	41	117
Boston (10)	2166	134	36	94
Brooklyn (8)	932	91	26	58
Philadelphia (9)	2134	132	37	100
Pittsburgh (13)	3411	176	60	81
Western Division				
Chi. Bears (10)	3270	155	44	240
Detroit (10)	2993	105	26	215
Green Bay (10)	1825	140	56	132
Chi. Cards (9)	1309	110	28	66
St. Louis (10)	1305	143	39	23

Teams are in order of league standing. Y. G.—Yards gained. F. P.—Forward passes. P. C.—Passes completed. P—Points.

Cambridge Wins, 18 to 13

LONDON, Nov. 20 (GP)—Cambridge University defeated Newport, 18 to 13, in a Rugby Union match yesterday afternoon.

Col. Doherty Adds $5000 To Golf's Pot of Gold

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The pot of gold at the end of the winter golf trail was $5000 richer today as Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the Florida Year-Round Clubs, announced a new tournament in Nassau, to be called the British Colonial Open.

The tourney, which will be played on the Bahamas Golf Club course Dec. 18-20, will boost to $17,500 the total purse money to be offered by Colonel Doherty for play during a two-week period next month.

The announcement follows final decision on the conditions for the fifth annual Miami Biltmore open, the purse for which Colonel Doherty has increased from $10,000 to $12,500. This event, the winter's richest golf tournament, will hold the boards at Coral Gables, Fla., Dec. 8-14, with two divisions competing for an equal share of the prize money.

A feature of the new British Colonial Open will be the amateur competition for the new Governor of the Bahamas Cup to be presented by the Hon. Bede Clifford for low amateur score. This will correspond to the Doherty Trophy, the low amateur award in the Miami Biltmore event.

Inquiry Authorized In Use of Vaccines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The Vivisection Investigation League has been authorized to conduct an inquiry into the legal restrictions in various states governing the administering of serums and vaccines to minors in hospitals without consent of their parents or guardians.

After extensive discussion of alleged compulsion in administering serums and vaccines to children and young people who were patients in hospitals, a resolution introduced by Arthur S. Leland, treasurer of the league, at the annual meeting of the organization Nov. 19 calling for a study of the legal status of such practices, was adopted. The resolution provides that printed blanks, urging consent of parents and guardians be obtained before serums or vaccines are administered to minors, be prepared and posted on the walls of hospitals.

The use of serums was scored by several speakers as one of the most menacing of modern medical practices. Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell was re-elected president of the league.

Music

Tuesday Symphony Concert

The adventures of the Tuesday afternoon symphony audience among nineteenth-century masterpieces continued in Symphony Hall yesterday, when they encountered, under the guidance of Dr. Koussevitzky, the Schubert Symphony in B flat, the Adagio and the Scherzo from Schumann's in C, and the Brahms E minor. Thus the program was a chronological and a musical crescendo.

It was a pleasure to hear again this work of the boy Schubert. To say that it is Mozartean or Haydnesque is after all to compliment it, for how many of the successors of those two masters have been able to conceive themes or to invent tonal patterns that will stand comparison with theirs?

No doubt the performance, with reduced orchestra, was a great help to appreciation. It was a performance which brought out the native and natural beauties of the score, without ever attempting to make it seem to foreshadow the greater works that were to follow it. Every phrase was rounded, every voice heard in its true proportions, every accent justly placed. The tempi were just right; the Andante for once not too slow, the Finale not too quick. And while Dr. Koussevitzky thus watched over every detail, he preserved at the same time the long line of the composition. A performance of exquisite taste, finely conceived and finely executed.

The conductor was kind to Schumann, picking the most ingratiating sections of his C major Symphony for exhibition. He served him faithfully, too, as faithfully as he had Schubert, in performance. The Adagio is full of very Schumannian emotion, and the Scherzo, which was played after it, is representative of the composer in playful mood. For close, a superb promulgation of the Brahms Fourth. Which of the Brahms symphonies do we prefer? The one we have last heard.

L. A. S.

Klaus Goetz

Last night Klaus Goetz, pianist, returned to a Boston recital platform after an absence of two years. His program comprised the Scarlatti Pastorale and Capriccio, a trio of Preludes and Fugues by Bach, Schönberg's "Sechs kleine Klavierstücke," Op. 19, "Suite Bergamasque" by Debussy, the Schubert Sonata in A major, Op. 120, and the Infante "Pochadas Andalusias."

Mr. Goetz was remembered as a young man musically minded. He continues to show musicality, but he is not completely fulfilling his earlier promise.

For the opening number, he placed his audience in his debt by performing both Pastorale and Capriccio with the piano lid closed, thus more nearly approximating the composer's intention. A facile technique placed the pianist in an advantageous position and the performance was justly accorded warm applause.

It is evident that Mr. Goetz has not as yet been able to discover fully the underlying form in the Bach Preludes and Fugues. His reading was almost cubistic, which is rather remotely removed from the flowing melodic lines and curving subjects of this composer. Mr. Goetz tends to indulge in a vociferous exposition of fugal subjects, to the exclusion of well-blended phrases. Yet there were many measures of tonal beauty which revealed the pianist as one alive to the possibilities of Bach.

Of the Schönberg pieces Mr. Goetz probably made as much as they deserved. As a matter of fact, they are more interesting to read than to hear, which may account for their absence from programs since their publication more than 20 years ago.

In the Schubert sonata Mr. Goetz appeared to find material more adapted to his present musical sensibility. Here he was able to make a melody stand, without placing undue emphasis upon it. His phrasing also was more carefully planned and there were fewer tonal explosions.

It is evident that this pianist is at an experimental stage; that he is more or less feeling his way toward some goal. What that goal may be, or how far he may have to travel before finding it, only time will reveal. At present he seems not to have progressed very far since his last appearance. A very friendly audience of good size applauded him warmly and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Chaco Groups Broke Covenant?

(Continued from Page 1)

out delay of the opposing armies as prime steps toward ending the Chaco war.

The Paraguayan representative's official suggestions, advanced as modifications to the draft of the report to the League prepared by its Chaco committee, also involved these points:

1. Control disarmament with reduction and limitation of armaments.

2. Limitation of (new) purchases of war material under international control.

3. Arbitration to settle the substance of the dispute, once conciliation has been effected through the program outlined by Paraguay.

4. A pact of nonaggression defining "aggressors," to be modeled upon the multilateral pact signed at London in 1933.

Dr. Caballero's proposals involved cessation of hostilities without awaiting legislative approval.

The Paraguayan program's vital proposals not contained in the original draft were the demobilization of armies and the nonaggression pact.

Italy Protests Rumor That It Blocks Yugoslav Memorandum on Killings

GENEVA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Italy protested to the League of Nations today against reports that Premier Benito Mussolini is attempting to block a Yugoslav request for "satisfaction" as a result of the assassination of King Alexander.

The protest said the Yugoslav memorandum was "welcomed as within Yugoslavia's rights."

Italy's action followed its similar protests in London and Paris against "the violence of the Yugoslav press," which alleges Italy had a large part in the fostering of Croat terrorist camps.

Italy, however, it is understood, is not mentioned in the Yugoslav memorandum, discussion of which probably will be delayed until January.

French and Little Entente leaders agreed to make no allusion to Rome lest negotiations for a Franco-Italian rapprochement be completely upset.

The Yugoslav memorandum, first announced as a "possible bombshell," now is said to have been trimmed to a "small firecracker." It recounts terrorist testimony given in an investigation of the assassination at Marseilles without making specific demands.

Yugoslav officials said, however, they are seeking approval of a resolution denouncing Hungary's alleged part in the Marseilles murders.

Racing Association Meets

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Re-election of the powerful racing commission and the admission of five clubs to membership featured the meeting last night of the council of the American Power Boat Association. At the suggestion of President George W. Sutton Jr., an international contest board was created, with George H. Townsend of New York, a former A. P. B. A. president, as chairman. Delegates-at-large elected by the council include Stanley Ferguson of Boston and C. Everett Bacon of Lake George, N. Y.

Rabb Wins at Foils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Joseph Rabb, Greco Fencing Club, won the first event of the fencing season yesterday, the prep foils championship, at New York Athletic Club after a fenceoff with Thomas J. Sands of The Fencers Club. Sands is well known in épée, but this is his first attempt at foils, while Rabb is previously unknown. Fifteen candidates appeared, and were reduced to six in preliminary bouts. In the final Rabb and Sands each won four bouts, and Rabb defeated Sands in the fenceoff, 5 to 3.

Idle Ancestral Home Opened for Teaching Of English Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEDGEFIELD, Eng.—A convalescent home for men "suffering from too much unemployment" has been opened here for jobless men from the industrial areas of northeast England. Lord Boyne has placed Hardwick Hall and its grounds and gardens at the disposal of a group of prominent Durham people, to be used as part of the social service clubs movement.

Hardwick Hall, which has been the county seat of Lord Boyne's family for many generations, has stood empty for 13 years, but the interior has now been redecorated, furnished and equipped to provide for instruction in various crafts. Lessons will be given in woodwork, gardening and many of the older village crafts, such as rugmaking and bookbinding, while lectures will be given in music, drama and literature.

At present the accommodation is sufficient for batches of 40 men at a time, but about twice that number will be received later, it is intended.

Must Not Eat Seed Corn, Head of Auditors Warns

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—A call for a reduction in the cost of Government, and a balanced budget was sounded here yesterday by Elbert D. Hayford, state auditor of Maine, and president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Addressing the association's convention, Mr. Hayford declared that we must insist upon reduction in the cost of government, since the seed corn cannot continue to be devoured without bringing scarcity in succeeding years; and upon a balanced budget, because we must live within our means. "With large expenditures made necessary by debts that must be paid," said he, "this is a heart-breaking task, but in most cases it can be done."

Gravel Brings Wealth To Montana Farm Folk

SACO, Mont. (AP)—For 24 years, the Charles Palm family eked out an existence on their dryland farm, but now Mrs. Palm calls it a "gold mine."

Geologists, seeking sand and gravel for construction of Fort Peck dam, found a million cubic yards of it on the Palm property.

It is said that Mrs. Palm, a widow with nine children, will realize $100,000 in the next five years on the gravel contracts.

Son of Aid to Tzar a Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Baron Nicholas Korff, son of the personal secretary to the late Tzar of Russia, has taken up his residence in North Carolina. He has accepted a position as teacher in a school at Asheville.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
94A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken 9483

HOTEL BRAEMORE
Unfurnished Suites of 2 and 3 rooms from $85 upwards. Delightful furnished suites for short or long term occupancy. All have light housekeeping facilities.
Liquor is not sold on the premises.
488 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Kenmore 4600

BOSTON—Throughout Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Fenway, modern 1 to 5-room heated kitchenette apartments, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, Office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

BOSTON—One and two room suites in well serviced apartment building; electric refrigerator; near The Mother Church, 30 and 38 Hemenway St., at office or janitor's.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete maid service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

NEWTON, MASS.—2 rooms and bath to sublet in Vernon Court Hotel, Dec. 15, for three months. Pleasant outlook, public dining room. Newton North 0680.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Made to order—Antelope and Silka Pelt Point mounted; repairing. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th St., New York City. Traf. 7-5055.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

EARL D. GASKELL
SUCCESSOR TO
BEAUCHESNE, Inc.
Automobile Body Work—Refinishing—Collision Work Our Specialty
70 FORSYTH STREET, BOSTON
TEL. KENMORE 3370

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY wishes contact with private party driving their own car direct to Miami first week December. HARPER, 305 West 91st St., New York City. Schuyler 4-6255.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to renovate, remodel or repair your home? We shall be glad to furnish you with information or advice. We can assist you in obtaining information pertaining to the Federal Housing Administration Plan, for financing your work. Avail yourself of our contracting experience and integrity which are at your disposal. We cover greater New York, Long Island and adjacent New Jersey territory. PETER REISS CONSTRUCTION CO., 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-1932.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
439 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

LILYAN L. MAHER, formerly of Clearway St., has resumed business at 52 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 33), and will be glad to renew acquaintance with her former business friends; dressmaking; alterations; reasonable. Com.9444.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5726

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave. Com. 3155. We specialize in colored help.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG LADY desires companionable, cultured young woman, unencumbered, who can drive car, in exchange for pleasant home. Box H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Clover Honey, new crop from bookkeeper; 5-lb. pails, $1.00; 2½-lb. pails, 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

DELICIOUS Peanut Krisp 10c and 25c packages. Tiny Tim Plum Puddings 15c each. Marmalade and Fruit Cake. THE DIVERSITY SHOP, 9½ Norway Street, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEVEN-ROOM colonial house in Hyde Park; convenient to church, stores, schools and transportation; garage; pine trees. Write Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWELVE-ROOM colonial house, 5 fireplaces, 2 baths, steam heat, barn, garage; near Common in Shirley Centre, Mass.; low cost. Address MRS. H. B. BRIDGMAN, 8 Plympton Street, Cambridge.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling. Repairing. Storing. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB 2724-25.

FUR coats cleaned, glazed, relined; finest quality silk used, minor repairing, $12; restyled, $13. MODERN FUR SHOP, 815 Washington St., Room 619, Boston. Hub 3872.

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife between 25 and 40 years of age, cultivated and well educated, preferably Christian Scientists, to assist in management and supervision of private institution vicinity New York City; business and domestic training necessary, one to know stenography and bookkeeping; desirable environment and exceptional opportunity for right couple; no children. Write Box B-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.—Lady will share sunny modern house; quiet spacious surroundings; garden; con. to trains and buses. Box J-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE — REAL ESTATE

ON THE CHARLES RIVER

1795 Colonial

In the Township of Dedham

A beautifully developed property of 6 acres with many large trees. Conveniently and well located in an excellent neighborhood, the view thru the trees to the river adds greatly to this charming setting. Many early Colonial features remain, large rooms, high stud, all of which creates a most cheerful and gracious atmosphere. Stable-garage. For further particulars call George T. Rice, Dedham 0106, or

WALTER CHANNING Inc. — 50 Congress Street, Boston Tel. Hubbard 8230

Kemp Company Suggests

you ask for descriptive illustrated booklet on picturesque owner-built estate at Darien, Conn. 3 Acres landscaped—modern 12-room house, 3 baths, lavatory also Guest House; Garage. Terms. 7 E. 42nd, N.Y. Tels. MU 2-6561 or Darien, Conn., 1111.

SHREWSBURY, MASS.—6-room brick house 3 years old; oil heat, tile bath, modern kitchen, 2-car garage; nice grounds; fine location. C. M. Porter, 8 Kenilworth Rd., Shrewsbury. Tel. 555.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive 3 bedroom Colonial house in beautiful Coconut Grove section; completely furnished. P. B. Nugent, 4031 Poinciana Ave.

INSURANCE

IMMEDIATE increases and changes in annuities and life insurance will make prompt action profitable; telephone-write CATHERINE ALLYN McCAULEY, Insurance Counselor, Pm. 618, One Park Ave., N. Y. C. AShland 4-7540.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING AND STORAGE
Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.
Continental Delivery Assn.
30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRAnite 8479.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, one or more afternoons, for rent, reasonable. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE — We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1423.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor ALBERT NORKIN 307 Sterling Street Slocum 6-8289

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW 3 Revere St. Jamaica Plain Mass Jam 2654

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave.—Clean comfortable rooms. Com. 2643.

BOSTON—Warm, nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON—Attractive room in apt.; privileges; business woman; near Beacon St. subway; call evenings Circle 6479.

101 GAINSBORO ST., Suite 4, Boston —Large sunny room to let in private family; kitchen privileges; $4 or $5; near The Mother Church.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1 or 2 business people in attractive apartment; private family; home atmosphere; on Beacon carline, near trains. Longwood 8135.

NEW YORK CITY (70th) 2025 Broadway (5F) Attractively priced, cheery room, unusual outlook, conv. bath; elev; ref. Tel. End. 2-9461.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, comfortable room, private apartment, kitchen privileges, on East River, reasonable, convenient all transportation. Eldorado 5-6035 evenings.

N. Y. C. near 86th St. and Broadway—Private house, large or small room, kitchenette facilities; quiet, comfortable. Trafalgar 7-4830.

READING, PA., 111 S. 6th St.—Quiet, comfortable rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; central location; rent reasonable.

SUITE, two rooms, bath, porch, for business couple seeking quiet. City Island 8-1187. Write Box J-8, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Swedish man, also handy around the house; references. Parkway 3676-W (West Roxbury, Mass.)

WELL-EDUCATED, active man (50) desires room or partial board in exchange for part time work. G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or experienced matron in children's or adults' institution preferred. Mrs. Mary F. Bordwell, 110 E. 6th St., Jamestown, New York.

LADY, experienced, desires position guests' bookkeeper and secretarial work; go anywhere; references. Box H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper; excellent cook. M. L. OSGOOD, 388 Washington Street, Weymouth, Mass. Tel. 1089-W.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper or general housework in small family. References. J. Y., 305 Centre Avenue, Abington, Mass.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper in hotel or private family. GRACE KAPPLE, 55 Cambridge Road, Montclair, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Young woman, experienced, responsible, appreciative, good work; reference. 37 E. Walnut Lane, Philadelphia. Phone Victor 8129.

YOUNG intelligent American woman will serve as companion; good reader; references exchanged; willing travel. Write Box B-42, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG woman desires position as a companion for older person or the care of children; nursing experience. Box J-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Especial attention voice production, diction; training for church, concert, radio; free auditions by appointment. Studio, The Hafgrave, 112 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C Tel. End. 2-4800.

MAUD RITCHIE
Specializes in training YOUR VOICE for SPEAKING—READING—SINGING—HYMN SINGING
Please write for appointments.
Studio 866 Carnegie Hall, New York

YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston. Tel. Comm. 7000.

TRUCKING

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 38 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP 80 Boylston Street Boston Han 3121

WANTED—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Business lady desires to share another's apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable; convenient Sterns. MRS. LEECH, Pennsylvania 6-7603.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Mammoth Toyland Now Open

Entire Eighth Floor

Hey, Kiddies! Make dad or mother bring you to Blatt's great big Toyland where you'll have the time of your life seeing our many new toys!

And, here's a whisper to parents—a small deposit will hold any toys until wanted.

M. E. BLATT CO.

Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N J
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
•56 EI MWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Christmas Time is Greeting Time

Post's
Cards—never before so lovely.
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

Gather Up Your Useless Old Gold and Silver
and get useful dollars for it.
Ask for MR. ROBERT F. WHITE
Daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at
POST'S
560 Central Ave., near Altman's, or
Ask for MR. A. L. RIDLEY
Daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at
CRAMP'S
505 Main Street Opposite Muir's
Representing Brunner's Jewelers, Licensee

Silver — Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Schroeter-Grotheer

Homemade Ice Cream and Candy for Thanksgiving
374 MAIN STREET

HATS
For Cruise and Southern Wear
BEVERLY SHOPS, INC.
8 Harrison Street 20 Church Street
East Orange Montclair

Fresh Dressed Turkeys
Chickens, Ducks and Geese at their best for Thanksgiving.
IDEAL MARKET
232 SPRINGDALE AVENUE OR. 3-1542

HENRY M. LESHER
Realtor
Insurance Agent and Broker
ORANGES—MAPLEWOOD—SHORT HILLS
142 Eaton Place at Grove Street Station
Or. 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F T D A
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women. Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves $6.50
Standard Combination Wave $5.00
Croquignole Curl for Ends $3.50
We Are Prepared for the Early Christmas Shoppers
BERNARD'S
Women's and Children's Wear
2 Stores—530 and 535 Main Street

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 3-1432

ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737 89 Engle St.

VENUS
Cleaners and Dyers
120 Grand Avenue
Englewood 3-5308 Englewood, N. J.

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng 3-2245

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-949
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
D-R-E-S-S-E-S

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

Bert's MEN'S SHOP
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
271 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-2417

HOBOKEN

Grulich and Sons
FLORISTS' ARTISTS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
616 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert operators
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

THE GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Your individual type foundation fitted to your personal requirement. Agency for "Le Gant" of Youthlastic. Lily of France and other standard makes. Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie.
686 Bergen Ave., near Duncan Ave. Del. 1940

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Mince and Pumpkin Pies
For Thanksgiving
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE SO 2-1532

Foster's Drug Store
Sales Agent for
Elizabeth Arden — *Dubarry*
Hudnut — *Marvelous*
Houbigant — *Coty*
Shop for Your THANKSGIVING DINNER at
Maplewood Delicatessen
Ludwig Pletz, Proprietor
3 HIGHLAND PLACE

STRUBBE
Ice Cream in Special Attractive Molds for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
Homemade Candy Fresh Daily
MAPLEWOOD AVE.

Maplewood Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
TAILORS
All cleaning done at premises.
99 Baker Street So. 2-4486

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
121 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 3-0019

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Silver — Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Christmas Gifts
Exquisite Perfumes and Toiletries at attractive prices.
CLARIBEL SCHOONMAKER
677 Ridgewood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2980-J

Upholsterer and Interior Decorator
New Upholstered Furniture made to order in any style.
Re-upholstering—Repairing—Polishing
Slip Covers and Draperies, Curtain Cleaning
FRED KULL
10 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3804-J

THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave, Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-3000
201 Bellevue Ave, Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-1900

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
38 SO. PARK ST. MONTCLAIR N. J.
Near Church Street

ELIZABETH'S DINING ROOM
LUNCHEON DINNER
234 PARK STREET, MONTCLAIR

RUGS
SALES AND SERVICE
Antiques and Semi-Antiques
Selected Throw Rugs in Stock
B. & T. ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Noted for Repairing
11 Church Street, Hinck Building
Montclair 3-1310

Painters and Decorators
Paper Hanging
MORGEN & EHRHART
582 E. Passaic Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bfd. 2-3422

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Mme. Kane's COWN SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

DAWSON'S
BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Sixteen Years
Madison Bldg., Montclair 2-8900-8901

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00.
42 Fairfield Street (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 2-7282

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair N. J.
Tel Montclair 2-9694

Stewart & Van Duyne
Cleaning and Dyeing
of WEARING APPAREL
RUGS and DRAPERIES
Valet Service Phone MONT. 2-3421
29 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson INC FLORISTS
4 and 6 So Park Street Montclair N J
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

WEINER & HALL'S SHOES
Men, Women and Children
EXPERT FITTERS
108 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Phone MItchell 2-9199

Mendes Arch-Aid SHOES
You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels.
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street (near Halsey St.)
NEWARK, N. J.

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Telephone ORange 4-0200
401 Highland Terrace Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239 MAIN ST. OR 3-2243
"The Home of Complete Satisfaction"
FRESH DRESSED
JERSEY TURKEYS
REASONABLE
FRED'S MARKET
183 MAIN ST. OR. 3-7055—3-7056

Special for Thanksgiving Dress Wear
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street Corner Day

THANKSGIVING SPECIAL
Women's Dresses and Coats
DIAMONDS
211 MAIN STREET Cor. Canfield

FLORSHEIM SHOES
Drew Arch Rest Shoes
for Women
Allen A Hosiery
SONNENSCHEIN'S
230 MAIN STREET

ORANGE (Continued)

We moved and our beautiful enlarged store opens Saturday November 24th
Thanks for your liberal patronage which has enabled us to make this move. Our array of new merchandise should give you brilliant ideas for
Christmas Gifts
May we have the pleasure of a visit from you?
The Rose Shop, Inc.
229 MAIN STREET, ORANGE
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Household Necessities
Paints, Steel Cabinets
319 MAIN ST. OR 3-8200

SOUTH ORANGE

DECORATOR'S PIECES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Gifts styled to personal taste, in fabric, glassware, furniture, paintings or other media.
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Study of Pending Question Made Possible by Motion To Refer to a Committee

Motion to Commit Should State Number of Members, by Whom Appointed, What They Are to Do, and When They Are to Report

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Ninth of 12 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE preceding article, the main motion was pictured as contained in a box, the cover of which was to be open as long as the question was undecided. The vote, either for or against the motion, closes the cover. Subsidiary motions may be applied to the main motion as long as it is still pending and as long as no higher motions have been made. That is, the contents of the box may be changed or the whole question—the box, including any changes—can be referred to a committee, postponed to a later time or laid on the table, *if the cover is still open.*

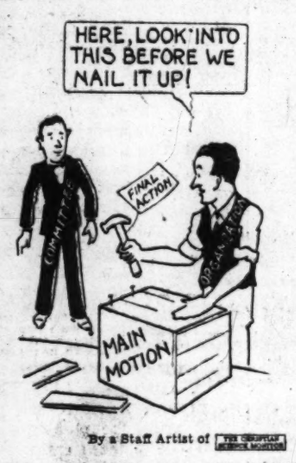
It is often a good plan to refer the consideration of a pending main motion (while the box is still open) to a smaller group of the main body. Such a group is called a "committee," because to it is "committed" some duty or responsibility.

Suppose a main motion is made to install a new heating plant. Obviously this subject deserves careful investigation and study of the advantages and disadvantages of the various types of appliances. To gather the necessary information, to consider the pros and cons, to make a recommendation as to which plant to purchase, are duties which the assembly may well delegate to a smaller group. If no higher subsidiary motion is pending it is in order to move to commit the motion to a committee.

* * *

Such a motion may be referred to (1) a special committee, (2) a standing committee, such as the house committee (if there is one), or (3) the committee of the whole.

A special committee is chosen for a special purpose and automatically ceases to exist when that purpose is accomplished. A standing committee is established to discharge duties which are more or less continuous. The by-laws usually define its duties and provide for its membership and their term of office. The committee of the whole is the entire assembly acting as a committee and will be more fully explained in a later article.



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Delegating Consideration of a Pending Main Motion

Frequently the motion to commit is stated in an incomplete form. The motion which refers a question to a special committee should include *four* important things: (1) The number of members on the committee, (2) how it shall be appointed (unless the by-laws state), (3) what it is to do, and (4) when it is to report. If the motion, as made, does not include all *four* points, the chair may well ask the maker of the motion to include them before stating the question. If the mover does not wish to do so, perhaps having no preference, the four points may be handled as amendments to the motion to commit, before it is put to vote. If neither of these methods is followed, the first business after adopting the motion to commit should be to supply the missing essentials, either by formal vote or by the chair, in an informal way, putting the questions to the meeting.

The motion to commit may actually name the members of the committee, but in this case such names are among the elements that are open to amendment, as mentioned later.

* * *

While the motion to commit is pending it may be debated, but not the main motion. The debate is limited to the advisability of committing the question, the size of the committee, the instructions, etc. This is no interference with the right of the assembly to debate the main motion (Fundamental No. 4) since, if the motion to commit is lost, the debate on the main motion is resumed as before, and if the motion to commit is carried, the debate on the main motion will be resumed when the committee reports its recommendation. In any case the *assembly* retains its right to make the *final decision* on the matter unless it gives full power to the committee to act for it.

The motion to commit may be amended as to the size of the committee, its instructions, how it shall be chosen and the various other questions pertaining to its organization and work.

Here it should be pointed out that not only main motions which are pending, but other items of business may be committed to a committee. Two typical cases are: (1) A committee may be appointed to carry out the wishes of the assembly as expressed in a motion *already adopted.* For example, the meeting may vote to tender a dinner to a certain personage and delegate the arrangements to a committee; in such a case the box has been closed and it is given to the committee to deliver. Or (2) a subject about which there has been no motion made at all may be referred to a committee with instructions to draft a suitable resolution, as, for instance, on its attitude toward the World Court. This is as if the committee were asked to bring in the box open, ready for its contents to be discussed.

Note, however, that in cases such as the foregoing paragraph, when the subject committed is *not a pending main motion* (a box with the cover open), the motion to commit is not a subsidiary motion but is itself a *main* motion and can have all the subsidiary motions applied to it.

(Tenth Article: "Though Speech May Be Silver, Avoid Inflation.")

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30-1:45 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Dec. 1, 15, 29, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Nov. 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 2 p. m., WBIG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.

Shamokin—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

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Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:15 p. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Mining Companies Block Fraud Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government, checking up closely on mining companies' financial operations, has run into legal difficulties under its drastic Security Frauds Prevention Act. A mining company which is being investigated under this statute has asked an injunction to stop the inquiry, holding that it should have the right to cross-examine witnesses examined by the Government's investigator.

If necessary, it is said that the Government will take this case to the highest courts or else will amend its statute, to make clear that no cross-examination shall be allowed. It holds that an inquiry, not being a trial, would be seriously impeded, and the whole process of investigation rendered almost impossible, if the mining company won its point.

The Security Frauds Prevention Act, seldom used up to now, has lately been invoked in the case of two mining companies. Under the act, the Government may seize a company's books and examine all its affairs through an official investigator. After he has reported, it is for the Government to decide whether legal action against the company is necessary.

Post Office Invites to Walk

The new post office at Minneapolis will have one of the longest corridors in the Northwest. It will be 600 feet long.

Daily Features

Here and There With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Sundial, Garden of C. S. P. S.

Mrs. M. S. Haskell, Pasadena

Old Windmill, Delft

Mrs. P. Brainard, Minneapolis

Hopi Indian House, Arizona — Frances E. Kellett, Philadelphia

Chinese Bell, Riverside, California — Mrs. A. M. Hutchings, Riverside, Calif.

Boston Fish Pier — A. M. Nye, Boston

Moments Musical

No. 27

Emil Sauer

IT WAS on New Year's Day, 1922, that I arrived in Vienna. I got myself installed in a pension on the Theobaldgasse and proceeded to look up friends' friends. They were having a party that night. Would I come? I went. Yes, they knew Herr Professor Sauer very well, for my host was the Minister of Education. "Please, oh, please, ask him to hear me!" I pleaded. It was arranged for the next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The time arrived, and I went, trembling, for I knew that Sauer took only a few pupils, because his concerts took him far and wide over Europe. I expected to play one piece, and perhaps he might consent to take me in the summer. I played and had a grand surprise, for he said, "I will give you a lesson NOW!" We worked an hour or so on my old pieces — a Liszt *Etude* and the *Tarantella*, also the *Waldstein Sonata* of Beethoven. Then he said, "You will bring Schumann's *Carnaval* next time, and the Liszt *A major concerto.*" What an order! Those ten days of preparation I will never forget, and I will never forget the next lesson nor the next 10 lessons.

One day I was discouraged and said, "I am ashamed to play you the *Carnaval* so badly." He frowned and asked, "How long have you had it?" I replied, "Three months, master." He said, "Forty years ago I studied this with Rubinstein, and I am still finding new beauties in it today. Don't be disconsolate, *mein kind.*"

Sauer decided to go to Dresden for the summer and we few pupils went along. On Thursdays there was generally tea at his villa in the Comeniustrasse, his wife and three daughters presiding. He would often tell us of his study with Liszt and Rubinstein and was usually full of amusing anecdotes. Then back to Vienna we all moved in late September. This we did two or three times.

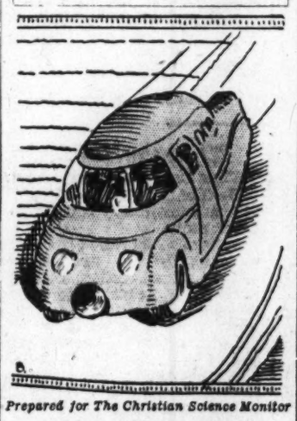
When he went to Spain, where he was a great favorite with the King and court, Sauer telegraphed me in the midst of the most severe winter we had in Vienna to come to Spain, that the acacias were blooming outside his windows and the scent of spring was in the air. I wired back that the spirit was willing but the purse was weak.

Sauer is a great pianist, and plays to crowded houses wherever he goes. I heard him in Paris a year or so ago. His style is still grandiose and when he plays Chopin's *F minor etude* he plays it so delicately that one can only think of fantastic traceries made by frost upon a windowpane. He used to say, "Speed and technique are secondary; beauty and charm of expression are the principal thing. Yes, never forget the charm and you will satisfy the heart of your listener."

Sauer has some compositions. One is his *Music Box.* It is a very clever piece, full of humor. There are also two Viennese waltzes which any pianist would enjoy playing with that fascinating waltz rhythm, which is always just a little bit more fascinating in that gay city.

SONYA MICHELL.

With the Inventors


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Advanced Automobile

NOW that inventors and designers are beginning to consider the automobile as a product of the machine age rather than a mechanical translation of the horse-drawn carriage, they are evolving many interesting and startling new forms. This particular automobile, designed by Fritz Nallinger, of Stuttgart, Germany (U. S. Patent No. 1974033), utilizes a large steel pipe, which serves not only as the chassis foundation, but as a channel to carry air back to the engine, which is here located at the rear of the car. The patent has already been assigned.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

Sundial. The sundial, which should be the main point of interest, is weakened by factors which clamor for attention. There is too much foreground. Halation above the garden is displeasing. The opaque blacks at the right denote insufficient exposure.

Old Mill. There is too much foreground. Should be trimmed close to the title. Most cameras for hand work are provided with such short-focus lenses that they record distortion; for instance, in this picture the road appears wider than it was originally. This leaves an excess area of uninteresting detail. The viewpoint could be more from the side, in order to show the vanes or paddles more clearly. The exposure was sufficient to render detail satisfactorily.

Hopi Indian House. Trim this picture nearly to the post on the left, which should not cut through the child. Place her near the post on the left, and the result will be more pleasing.

Chinese Bell. Except for the fact that the bell is placed almost directly in the center, this is an excellent picture. Trim almost to the bell at the left. The exposure and lighting were correct, resulting in a negative which preserves all the beautiful detail of the bell.

Boston Fish Pier. Too much foreground. Trim at least three-quarters of an inch. Some of the original detail has been lost in reproduction.

Daily Anecdote

Fond of Fish

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD ERSKINE, one-time Chancellor of England, was a keen wit. It was the custom of his time to have a grand ministerial fish dinner at the close of each season. The time for the dinner was approaching, and the Secretary of the Treasury, meeting Lord Erskine, asked him if he planned to attend.

"Attend?" replied the lord. "To be sure I will attend. What would your fish dinner be without the Great Seal?"

Mr. Scroggins

Questions and Answers

[The world is agitated at the moment by an important question: Will the coming winter be a hard one? If so, how hard? The Monitor's special Boston Common correspondent went for the final answer to the problem to Roger P. Scroggins, the Common's oldest and best-known squirrel and an authority on winters, also summers, autumns, and springs. Here is what was said to George L. Moore.]

Scroggins Is Interviewed.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

CORRESPONDENT: "Mr. Scroggins, I've been told that squirrels store more food for a hard winter than a soft one. Is that so?

Scroggins: "Squirrels store food when they can't eat it."

Correspondent: "Some say that more food is provided for the squirrels in an autumn which goes before a winter of much cold. Have you noticed more food about the Common this autumn?"

Scroggins: "Well, I can't say that I have. There is just as much searching for food going on, and when the Commoners find it, generally they eat it.

C: "Then the squirrels of Boston Common are not putting away supplies for the months ahead?"

S: "Hurrumph!" [Pushes his high hat forward.] "I have seen quite a number of squirrels burying acorns, peanuts, and other things this autumn; but some of these same squirrels, especially Squiffletrees, will forget where they buried them.

C: "Especially Squiffletrees—?"

S (bowing): "Pardon me! I forget that you may not know the Squiffletrees. They are a large family of squirrels living here among us and the father seldom remembers where he was buried anything."

C: "Oh, very interesting! May I make my inquiries more personal Mr. Scroggins?"

S (bowing low): "You may."

C: "Well, then, are you laying by more food this year than in previous years?"

S (smiling and bowing): "I have a very remarkable wife and she looks after things of that sort very well."

C: "Ah, a most delicate compliment, Mr. Scroggins. Then, may I quote you as saying that this much-talked-of storing of food by squirrels is greatly exaggerated?

S (hurrumphing vigorously): "No, I'd rather not be quoted because my Grandfather Scroggins was the squirrel who taught other squirrels how to lay by food."

C: "Indeed! And may I now turn to another question?"

S (bowing but saying nothing).

C: "Do you Boston Common squirrels grow extra-warm coats of fur in an autumn preceding a heavy winter?"

S: "On that question, I am glad to speak. In behalf of my fellow-squirrels, I should like to say that nature is kind enough to give us warm fur coats when we need them."

C: "You mean—?"

S: "I mean that when the weather turns colder in the autumn, nature sees that we need warmer coverings; and so she helps us to grow them. If the colder weather becomes still colder, nature gives us even more help and we keep growing ever warmer coats of fur."

C: "Then, am I to understand, Mr. Scroggins, that you are not predicting a hard winter?"

S: "In answer to that question, I will say that I am not predicting."

C: "Thank you, Mr. Scroggins!"

S: "Thank YOU!"

Today's Limerick

There's power in just the right word,
For whether it's read, seen, or hord,
Though even a whisper,
Its message is crisper,
More swift than the flight of a bord.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence Won

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ware, Mass.

A VETERAN hunter and fisherman, while boating on Beaver Lake, was drifting idly in its center, when he spied a gray squirrel swimming toward the west bank. The width of the lake was a full half mile. He had never seen one of these tree-loving creatures attempt such a swim, so he was curious to see the finish. Following along at an easy distance from the swimmer, he soon saw that things were not going so well with him.

Then the squirrel, seeming to sense its own difficulty and apparently realizing his inability to reach the other side of the pond, turned and swam directly toward the boat. When it was near enough the man reached down and lifted the nearly exhausted animal into the craft.

The little rodent soon recovered, but gave no sign of being the least bit afraid of his rescuer. It sat quietly in the skiff until the shore was reached, then it crawled out with no undue haste and scampered into the woods. In telling of the incident later the hunter said: "I'll never shoot another gray squirrel! That little fellow's confidence in me to help him, and his assurance of my good-fellowship, thrilled me a thousand times more than bagging one of them could ever do!"

In Lighter Vein

In Character

Mother (calling to two-year-old across the lawn): "Graham, come along, dear. Mother is ready to take you for a walk now."

No response from Graham. After calling again, the mother crosses the lawn, and, taking the little fellow by the hand, says: "Didn't you hear Mummy just now when she called you?"

"Yes, Mummy," replied the child.

"Then why didn't you answer?"

"'Cos I'se not talking. I'se a horse!"

Simple

He: "You're good at conundrums; try this one."

She: "Sure, go ahead."

He: "Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?"

She: "That's easy. You're a postman."—*Milwaukee Medical Times.*

All Alone

He was a very little boy, in the drawing room for the first time. The visitor asked him, "Have you any cats and dogs at home?"

"No," he replied sadly. "I'm an only child."—*Oswestry Commercial Circular.*

Several Changes

"Has your wife changed very much since you married her?"

"Yes—my habits, my friends, and my hours."—*The Chaser.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lycia

LYCIA is the name given to a stretch of territory on the mainland of Asia Minor opposite Rhodes, and at one time under the sway of the rulers of that island. It is a somewhat mountainous district with a broken coast line, for it is in this region that the southeastern extremity of the Taurus range juts out into the Mediterranean, forming many bays and inlets used by shipping in ancient and modern times.

When making his way to Jerusalem, toward the close of his third missionary journey, Paul landed at the Lycian town of Patara and there boarded a ship bound for Tyre (Acts 21:1-3). Then, at a later date, in the course of his adventurous journey to Rome, the apostle came to "Myra, a city of Lycia," where he and his companions joined a "ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy" (27:5f.). The Bible provides no direct evidence that Paul preached in Lycia during his brief sojourn at Patara and Myra.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

MANY young men and women go to business regularly on bicycles, and in all kinds of weather bicycles soon lose their newness and reliability if they are not given some attention. I offer to clean them for a moderate charge (a little extra for repairs that are desired by the owners).

I find that owners are glad of this offer, and I earn a satisfactory amount of pin money. W. G. S.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Question Hour*

By THE HAGERS

THE EVENING QUIET SOON DEPARTS
WHEN BOOKS COME OUT, AND HOME WORK STARTS.
"HOW FAR IS NEPTUNE FROM THE EARTH?"
"HOW MUCH PER POUND IS SILVER WORTH?"
"WHAT IS THE LATITUDE OF ROME?"
"IS LIMA VERY FAR FROM HOME?"
FOR INFORMATION GLEANED FIRST HAND,
I FIND THAT I AM IN DEMAND.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Five—Four—Four

OUT of the nebulae of such phrases as "equality of security," Japan at last has evolved its plan to solve the naval riddle. It is represented by the numerals, 5—4—4. The two 4's stand for the relative strength of American and Japanese navies—parity. Britain would be given the superior status.

There are two features in the Japanese plan to which no American government could ever consent. One is that the United States should relinquish parity with Britain. This struggle is over. At the Washington Conference an agreement was reached whereby equality was granted in respect of capital ships. Americans in general thought that all-round parity was conceded. But some of the high navalists in Britain did not think so, as became evident at the futile Geneva conference in 1927. At London four years later, however, perfect equality was conceded in treaty form. No question as to its validity has arisen since then.

Another stumbling block to American agreement with the Japanese plan is the acceptance of parity with Japan. The United States has given every sign that if it cannot keep disparity by treaty, it will maintain disparity by competitive building. It might be asked: If Britain yielded parity to the United States, why cannot the United States yield parity to Japan?

One reason is that the British Admiralty and the General Navy Board at Washington do not regard each other as potential enemies. But unfortunately this absence of "design" is not the case as between Japan and the United States. This is more than a strategic matter; the political rift between the United States and Japan lies at the basis. And as Viscount Saito points out in his article in today's Magazine Section of the Monitor: "Propaganda—outright propaganda—in all nations is complicating the problem even more."

In the United States the Japanese suggestion will be regarded as a shrewd effort to drive a wedge between the English-speaking world. Possibly it is. The plan, indeed, might have sought to revive the sleeping feeling in the breasts of a minority of British navalists that it was a great mistake to yield treaty parity to the United States. Japan touches a soft spot in the British when it talks about the far-flung trade routes that the British have to safeguard.

There can be no settlement of the naval problem, however, if the naval talks are maintained on this technical footing. The issue is not technical, but political. By keeping it on a technical plane the delegates will not only fail to reach agreement, they will make the relations among the three countries far worse than they were when the talks started.

Japan is demanding substantial and not face-saving parity with the United States for one very definite reason. It feels insecure while its political policies are under world censure. When a country's policy is under question, it must try to protect itself against all eventualities. The United States has been at the head and front of the world in opposing Japan's new position on the Asiatic mainland, especially in Manchuria It was more difficult to attempt to obtain a naval agreement while the nations were at loggerheads on the Manchurian issue. If they want naval agreement, the oceanic powers should clarify their attitude toward this issue afresh.

It would be well to start again on the statesmanlike basis offered by an eminent technician, Admiral W. V. Pratt, who has pointed out that though Japan "has no logical grounds to lay claim to an increase in her naval ratio" she has a just claim to "equality in treatment in other respects." The naval agreement reached at Washington in 1921, the renewal of which is the subject of the naval talks in London, was the direct result of and could not have been obtained but for the settlement of outstanding political issues in the Pacific. It is essential to recognize the fair and just solution of present political differences as prerequisite to a solution of naval ratios.

Frankness in Franking

FELICITOUS announcement by James A. Farley, United States Postmaster General, that the usual postal deficit has now been turned into a surplus is made possible in part by the fact that since 1930 Congress has permitted the Post Office Department to claim a bookkeeping credit for the cost of carrying all franked mail for the Government. This credit last year amounted to about $23,000,000.

This bookkeeping method has the merits of showing how much actual postal service is used free and of showing that the sum is properly a charge against the general Government rather than against the post office budget. Moreover, there is a segregation of mail for members of Congress, which shows that the much criticized members of Congress send only one-fourteenth as much mail as the rest of the Government.

Yet this is a pretty large volume when one considers the number and size of federal agencies that may send as much mail as they wish by merely putting it in government envelopes. These include not only the ten major departments, but also many New Deal alphabetical combinations—the aggregate occupying seventy-seven pages of the Congressional Directory to list the executive personnel.

As matters stand there is no segregation of postal costs for service to any of these agencies individually; all is lumped in one item. No accounting is made by any individual department or agency for its use of the mail, whether large or small. As a question of good bookkeeping it would seem there might be still further frankness in this matter of franking. Why not, instead of granting an unlimited privilege, make an appropriation to each office for postage and let it pay for its service—perhaps by a metering machine if stamps are too much trouble—just as business concerns do?

In the case of government agencies conducting a business enterprise, such as TVA, this would make for a more accurate yardstick of costs by public operation. In the case of ordinary government departments and the congressional establishment it might make for somewhat more economical use of the mails.

Freedom Knocks at India's Door

AN EXPERIMENT unprecedented in the history of the world is brought to the point of initiation with the completion of the report of the British parliamentary committee that for eighteen months has been at work in London upon constitutional reforms for India.

This experiment aims at handing over the reins of self-government to elected representatives of 350,000,000 heterogeneous people split into fragments by age-old antagonisms of creed, civilization, race, language and caste, besides being so illiterate that only 156 men and 29 women in a thousand are able to read and write.

British officials for a hundred years have been preparing this vast human congeries for such a consummation. They have substituted among the literate minority western education based upon the tenets of democratic freedom for what were before mainly the denominational teachings of the Hindus, the Moslems and the Sikhs. They have established universal law and order where previously had been a confused welter of intercommunal strife interrupted periodically by famine of continent-wide scope. They have irrigated deserts, drained swamps, bridged rivers and built one of the finest systems of roads and railways in the world. They have banished famine and have enabled the population to multiply exceedingly.

At the same time they have made ready the way for ultimate self-government by giving to the educated section more and more responsibility in their own local affairs. They have admitted Indians in continually increasing numbers into the public services. Two and a half million English-speaking nationalists have arisen.

The directing force behind all this has been hitherto in Britain. Now it is to be transferred to India. British agents, responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament, are still to stand ready to intervene if breakdown should occur. But it is hoped that such intervention will become progressively more exceptional, until at last the guiding hand can be withdrawn.

The committee has worked under a barrage of criticism. Some think it has been moving too fast; others would increase the pace. The report probably will satisfy neither side. It is to be cordially welcomed none the less as representing a most carefully prepared scheme for advancing a fifth of the human race toward real self-determination. Completely free institutions cannot be implanted anywhere from without. They have to develop from within. The committee's plan, whatever may be its defects, is honestly designed to render such development possible. Whether in the long run it accomplishes its object must depend upon Indians, and upon Indians alone.

Sentiment in the Scale-Pan

"KEEP the home fires burning" is more than a war-time song in the job diary of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It transpires that the farm of Ras Lindemood in the Norris Dam Basin must be abandoned before water is impounded for power purposes. The owner is willing to move, but insists that the TVA find a home site near enough at hand to enable him to "carry fire" from the old hearth to the new. Generations ago Lindemood's people came over the mountains from Virginia. Since then, it is said, the fire has never been allowed to die. If it is possible to grant the request, it may well be done.

The authority's potential opportunity to perform a graceful act recalls a New England power company's recognition some years ago of the deeply ingrained feelings of old "Grandsire Harrington" of Vermont fame. It became necessary to move a cemetery in which his mortal remains rested across a river in building a storage reservoir. For some reason that rugged Yankee had refused during his lifetime to traverse the stream by a bridge constructed in opposition to his ideas as to what was right and proper. And so, when the final transfer came, the hydro-electric engineers effected the journey by rowboat.

A concession to sentiment? Admitted; but the balance scales of business intercourse are sometimes so delicately poised that intangible elements in the transaction prove heavier than purely material expediency.

Portrait of a Small Boy

Book of the Day

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S portraits of boyhood have become accepted as modern classics. Willie Baxter, seventeen; Penrod, eleven, and a multitude of lesser youths that appear as friends or foes in "Claire Ambler," "Alice Adams," "The Flirt," and other novels have all contributed to the delight and edification of their elders. With these now stands Orvard Stone, the seven-year-old protagonist of "LITTLE ORVIE" (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50).

It is no novelty to say of Booth Tarkington that his insight into motives and moods that he must know chiefly by observation or by intuition is little short of uncanny. Perhaps in writing of boys he draws somewhat upon his own early memories, but more he must learn by watching youngsters of this generation and piercing through their seemingly unaccountable conduct to the mental processes behind it. The boys he creates are often absurd and usually troublesome, but his sympathy and that of his readers is always with them. More often than not, his findings accord with those of our pedagogical experts.

For instance, Mr. Tarkington's Orvie Stone lives entirely in the present. His sense of the past and the future are faint. His parents' method of discipline by means of reasoning with him produces small effect because it relates either to past misdeeds or future deprivations. Mr. Tarkington believes that to the child the adult world is even more of a puzzle than his is to the adults. The difference is that the child asks only to be let alone on his own plane. This is evident in the frequent conflicts between Orvie and his elders. He is misunderstood because he is a variable, at times enormously shy, at other times plunged into exhibitionism. At seven, little Orvie is simply an ego.

Some of Orvie's relations, being glib in textbook phraseology, believe that he has a "fixation." He has one, perhaps, but not the one they think. Orvie's "fixation" is a desire to own a dog. Morning, noon and night, unabashed by refusals, he begs for a pup. That longing is made the motif of this book, the link that binds together chapters which are really distinct and complete short stories; and it provides a grand climax at the end.

When reading a book like this the reader must surrender himself to the momentum of the tale and not demand sober realism. Mr. Tarkington is a story-teller, and as such follows the gleaming pennon of his imagination. No one child, and no one set of parents, we trust, ever had as many embarrassing moments as befell Orvie and his father and mother. The author does not resist his desire to amuse, and we cannot deny that there are touches of caricature in his portrayals, but his attitude toward his youngsters, little savages though they are, is fundamentally sunny and affectionate. His jibes, of which there are many, and some barbed, are all for adults. For the encouragement of those who have "difficult" children, among whom Orvie might reasonably be classed, for the admonition of those who do not have them but attempt to pass judgment upon other people's children, and for the delectation of all those who love to laugh, we cannot too strongly recommend "Little Orvie." W. K. R.

Back of Cheyne Row

From "The Carlyles' Chelsea Home." George Bell and Sons, Publishers

Garden Entrance to the Carlyles' House.

Jane Carlyle and Others—At Home

THE sound of a doorbell of long ago, the very quality symbolic of its day, followed by sweet tones from a long-silent piano—and listeners to a recent program of the British Broadcasting Corporation had recreated for them life in the home of the Carlyles of Cheyne Row. Critics aver that no admirer of Carlyle could quarrel with Mr. Alaistair Sim's interpretation of the great man and his character; no Scot, with his rendering of the Scots' accent; no student of that period with Mr. Filson Young's description of the house, its rooms and contents, or the discernment and understanding of Jane and Thomas Carlyle.

This picture of the Chelsea household was given to radio audiences as a centenary program. One hundred years earlier, the great man, after six years' residence at Craigenputtoch, in Dumfrieshire, had consented to move to London. This move meant much to Jane Carlyle. All the time her husband was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus" and other works, she, a woman of pronounced social instincts, had endured the solitude and restrictions of life in what Carlyle himself said was the loneliest nook in all Britain. The move to Chelsea brought freedom to her, and into her circle a notable throng. One hundred years later the atmosphere of that home and its personalities became real to the hundreds who listened in.

Will broadcasting companies elsewhere profit by the originality and perfection of this program of the British Broadcasting Corporation? Why not? The choice of other At Homes is wide. It might well commence with the closing days of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, that epoch that has been called a period of revolution for men and evolution for women. In Germany there was a group whose At Homes would make delightful programs today. Their center was the Romantic movement and each of the women whose influence was marked in no small degree, contributed distinctively to that movement. "The first great modern woman" of this group was Rahel Varnhagen von Ense. Not only was she the center of the intellectual life of Berlin but her influence was felt in all Germany. There were others whose homes were literary and artistic shrines in Germany. There were Elisabeth Goethe, Henriette Herz, Bettina von Arnin, Caroline Schlegel, and pathetic, impulsive, youthful Charlotte Stielitz, whose needless sacrifice for her husband roused such enthusiasm throughout the country as it is hardly possible to realize today.

Or an evening might be given in the life of that distinguished woman of the presidential court, Mrs. William Bingham of Philadelphia. It was said of that city at the time—just before the dawn of the nineteenth century—that no society in America could have been less in harmony with the spirit of democracy. Here in the great mansion, patterned after though far exceeding in size, the residence of the Duke of Manchester, in Manchester Square, London, were to be found Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton. As for Mrs. Bingham, her entertainments were distinguished not more for their superior style and frequency than for the happy selection of her guests.

As a young bride she had been part of the social life of The Hague, Versailles, the court circles of England; five years in the midst of the political and fashionable life abroad was her preparation for the most famous political drawing room of the American capital. Her portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, leaves little to desire—a radiant example of patrician beauty. Her speaking voice had remarkable quality. Thought leaps ahead to this radio At Home!

* * *

It would never do, if there is to be an American series of such programs, to omit Boston. If the Boston of the early sixties, then it must be the home of James T. Fields. In those days the gardens of residences on Charles Street ran down to the river, so that the view from rear rooms was a wide one, over miles of water to the distant hills. Annie Fields and her husband welcomed Dickens, Ole Bull and many others from abroad to their comfortable and hospitable home; Lowell and Emerson, Longfellow and Holmes, Agassiz, Charlotte Cushman, William Story, Christine Nilsson, too.

It is no blue stocking circle, but a group of talented men and women who share in the delightful *bonhomie* of host and hostess. The long luxurious library draws them, and here—tomorrow night, perhaps—you will hear Mr. Fields give the latest word from the world of books, George William Curtis discuss his favorite theme, a civil service, with Colonel Higginson, Rebecca Harding and Clara Louise Kellogg read aloud by the open fire, and pause in their reading as the elder Sothern is shown in. Annie Fields and her husband are at home.

* * *

For our part we cast a vote of approval for the innovation of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and hope that its novel program will be widely copied. The effort entailed will be slight. The possibilities, educationally and recreationally, many. I. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

We Travel Vicariously

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have returned from a quiet summer at our camp. Friends who know our fondness for spending long, lazy hours on a porch that overlooks a sparkling, singing river, have been surprised at our replies to their casual "Have you had a nice summer?"

"Oh, wonderful!" we reply. "We have been to Lake Louise with the Bookman on his holiday. And how we have enjoyed our comfortable beds after reading of mattresses made of pine boughs! We have been to Alaska, right on our front porches, and we have imagined that we could see something of the beauty of Emerald Lake in the river whose only mineral content comes from some unromantic copper mines miles away, at its source. Anyhow copper is a mineral, isn't it?

"We have crossed the Continent with Roscoe Drummond and said to ourselves, 'Isn't it true?' when he drew his 'off the record' conclusion that 'westerners are great people.'

"We have been North, South, East, West, with Frank L. Perrin. Sometimes actually traveling, sometimes just talking things over. Always receiving new viewpoints or material for discussion and thought.

"And there's Sisley Huddleston. Occasionally he has mentioned parts of France with which we are familiar and we have said, 'Oh, do you remember?' More often he has taken us into strange fields and new scenes both geographically and politically. We have learned much from him.

"Sometimes we have felt that we were lost in some country which was entirely strange to us and then we were comforted by John F. Hayes, who told us of 'The Advantages of Getting Lost.'"

They were strange roads over which we traveled vicariously, but they were always good roads because we had read G. A's "What Are Good Roads."

Over and over we have said, "We could have written that if we had only thought of it first." We might have added, "And if we had known how."

But the climax to a summer of vicarious travel came when we went with E. M. P. to "Buy a Paper." No, E. M. P., we have never bought a paper in Grasmere, but we went right out to buy a paper in a little New England town the minute we had finished reading "On Buying a Paper," and we are absolutely sure that we could have written just as good a story about the people whom we met and the experiences that we had and the thoughts that we thought, if—again if—we had only thought of it first and had known how.

It has been a great summer, and it is going to be a great winter, of travel.

Boston. MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

Where the New Deal Came In

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much of the current criticism of the Roosevelt Administration appears to overlook recent history.

In the 1929-32 period the national economy "cracked up" and tumbled over upon the Hoover Administration. There was thereupon general and insistent demand from all sides that the Administration assume responsibility for the functioning of the economy, which it did, of necessity, according to its lights. It poured government money into the breach and attempted to rally the defeated business leaders, though the President understood that he and the Government were without authority under our system effectively to direct the functioning of the economy. He was forced in a time of panic to assume responsibility, with inadequate power to deal with it.

Thus one of the world's great engineers and administrators, confronted by a critical situation calling for the fullest exercise of his unusual training and talents, found them crippled and largely nullified by his environment. That is the Hoover tragedy; it may have warped his judgment.

When the new President came in on March 4, 1933, he found all the banks closed and a business world that had long been prostrate, leaderless. Of necessity, he took over from his predecessor the same responsibility for the functioning of the national economy. He and his Administration, and the Congress, have been heroically struggling from that day to this with the problem, under the same handicap of lack of sufficient power to do what is expected of them by the American people, while partisan critics rail against their attempts to discharge that delicate and difficult responsibility.

How is this responsibility for the functioning of the national economy—which has come by rapidly and radically changing conditions to be divided between business and government—to be resolved? We must find a democratic way to do it. C. H. LUTTON.

Boston.

"Why Zoos?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a splendid editorial you recently published called "Why Zoos?" True enough, why zoos? We call ourselves a civilized and Christian nation, but we capture and cage animals. Every rightful freedom has been taken from them in order that human beings may stand and gape at them, pass by and forget them. I think cities have much pleasanter and more needful ways of spending their money than buying animals to cage up. I agree with you heartily. Why zoos?

Portland, Maine. MRS. BERNADEAN RITMAN.

The Wide Horizon

Indians Awaiting Reforms

By A. H. Byrt

SIMLA

INDIANS are waiting patiently for the constitutional reforms. That they should be so quiet, seems strange, in view of the fact that the proposals are not yet final and that in the two Houses of the British Parliament, there are strong differences of opinion.

What one might expect is lively agitation in India, with a view to tilting the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and the decisions of the Government of the King Emperor upon them in the direction of Indian nationalist aspirations. Why is there no such commotion? The reason is that politically minded Indians of all classes, having done their best during the period of inquiry to assert their views in the most emphatic manner, are now resting in confidence that British statesmanship will give a fair and honest judgment upon them and produce a new constitutional scheme calculated as well as may be to work in the peculiarly complex conditions of Indian life.

British statesmen have moved slowly in the deliberation of this constitutional reform problem and in consequence the eager, aspiring Indian politician has learned as he never did before how great are the divisions in his own midst and how difficult it is to design any constitution under which all will work.

* * *

The basis of the plans which are now being crystallized is an all-India federation. Of the total India and its 350,000,000 population, a third of the area and about a quarter of the people belong to the Indian States, ruled by the Maharajas and Nawabs. Obviously, India could not federate without including them. It was these ruling princes, who, at the first Round Table Conference at which British statesmen and Indian princes and political leaders discussed the general problem in London four years ago, first formally propounded the idea of an immediate all-India federation which would include them and their subjects.

The princes were mainly actuated by desire for some organization for discussing and dealing with matters of common concern affecting their States and British India. These matters include such questions as the British-Indian Customs Tariff, the British-Indian policy of industrial protection, the settlement of aviation rules, the fixing of postal rates and arterial road policy. It was only after the plunge had been taken that the princes came to realize what checks upon their own sovereignty federation would impose.

But the day when the princes can talk of standing out of federation is past. British Indian political leaders at first distrusted the proposal of a federation which would include the Indian States. The princes and their régimes were, they thought, too ultra-conservative to make constitutional alliance with British India workable. Their later views are that the princes must come in. For so fluid have affairs in British India and the States become that some new plan has become peremptorily necessary.

And what of the ryots, the agriculturists who form 75 per cent of the people in India, and together with the village craftsmen and others who depend upon agriculture constitute 90 per cent of the total? Broadly speaking, these masses know nothing about forms of government. They know nothing about the vote. The Hindu religion warns them against the notion that the opinion of a majority is as good as the word of one wise man. Democracy is contrary to the essence of Hinduism. Only a very small minority of educated, politically minded Hindus, who are as flecks of foam upon the dark ocean of the people as a whole, know anything about modern self-government.

* * *

What the men and women of the masses want is justice and fair dealing. This they have hitherto received from the British district magistrates who have been the real rulers of the countryside. They are not yet satisfied that they will get the same from the educated Indians who are to succeed the British administrators. It remains to be shown whether, when the new order is established and India is governed by Indians responsible to vast electorates, the small number of British officials still remaining in the country, mainly in an advisory capacity, will be able by their advice still to keep the Administration upon such lines that the masses will accept it as comfortably as they have supported British rule.

There remains the "Hindu-Muslim question." This is still the greatest problem in the path of reform. The Hindus and the Muslims are as the poles apart. The Hindu, according to his viewpoint, must resist any democratic constitution which will give the Muslim cultural autonomy, because to give him that would not fulfill the Hindu expectation of some day ridding his motherland of those he still looks upon as invaders. The Muslim knows that his position in India is a defensive one. He feels he is fighting with his back to the wall against any arrangement which would enable the Hindu to defeat him by a majority of votes. He is therefore standing out for constitutional "safeguards" for the preservation of his separate culture and general minority position.

A reform scheme giving equal chances to all is necessarily, to a large section of Hinduism, a foreign invention restricting individual freedom. Conversely, it has Muslim support. The task of British statesmen is to devise a pattern of constitutional saddle which will ride equally well upon both backs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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This Question of Naval Control

By Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito

Ex-Premier of the Imperial Japanese Government

As Told to Herbert H. Hitscher, F. R. G. S.

PERHAPS I SHOULD APOLOGIZE for being so presumptuous as to offer some personal opinions regarding the much mooted question of international naval armament control.

As I read the newspapers and magazines of Japan, the United States and Great Britain, I am alternately amused and alarmed. Amused because it seems that almost everyone who has ever seen salt water or a sea gull is writing on the subject! The problem has been turned inside out, dissected and spread out like a jig-saw puzzle until there seems absolutely nothing left to write about. Every hypothetical possibility has been worn threadbare. Public speakers have exhausted the subject. Navy men are simply talked out and the professional publicity man is hard put to find anything for his typewriter. Every country that owns a gunboat has been brought into the discussion and every island in the Pacific has been carefully scrutinized as a possible naval base or strategical point for fleet operation.

Please excuse my inappropriate suggestion, but some enterprising writer ought to bring to the surface the long lost continent of Mu that rests peacefully somewhere at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean! It must have good harbors and innumerable level stretches which could be used for air fields. Its possibilities for columns of conjecture would be limitless. And I assure you that to include it in the international naval discussion is as sound as many of the ideas being advanced today.

But all facetiousness to one side, I am alarmed by much of this constant writing. And I say in all seriousness that if the 1935 Conference fails to accomplish reasonable armament control between the nations and a devastating naval building race becomes inevitable, it will be because of one primary thing. So much opinion, conjecture and outright misinformation are being given to the public of *all* nations today that by the opening of the meetings none will be able to think and act rationally.

The possible Japanese viewpoint for the Conference has been so manufactured, inflated and magnified by Japanese, American and British writers that I hardly recognize the navy with which I have been closely associated since 1873. A constant reviewing and amplifying of the questions of ratios, parity, capital ships and categories have beclouded facts with fiction, and rhetoric is taking the place of reason.

* * *

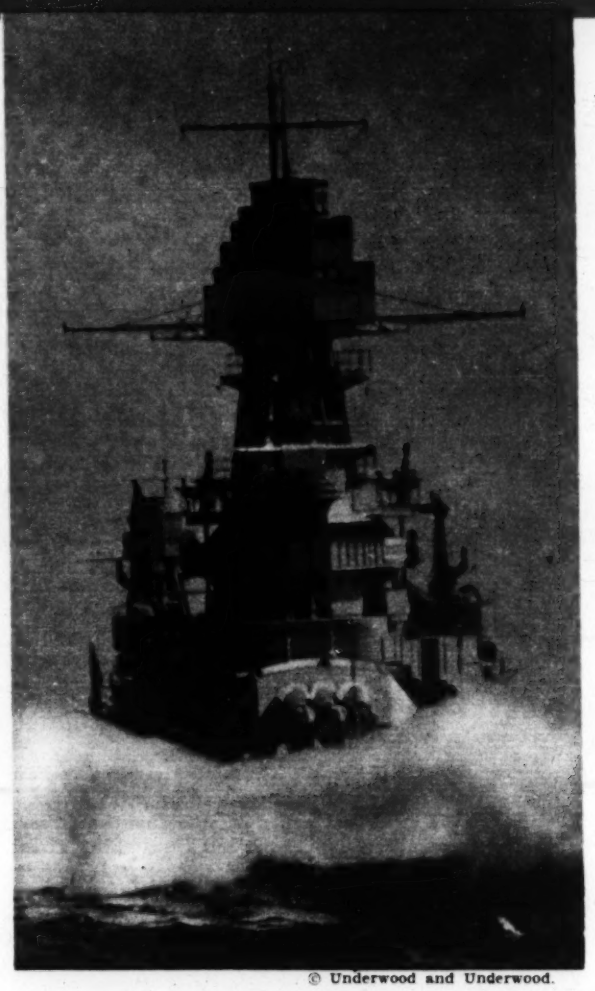
Propaganda—outright propaganda—in all nations is complicating the problem even more. And I fear that the great welter of half information, misinformation and the backlog of propaganda *may* foredoom the Conference to failure.

While I was Premier of the Imperial Government and since I have left office, quite a few Japanese have come to me with their views on the 1935-36 question. Some of these men I have known in the service, both army and navy. Some are admittedly the agents of patriotic organizations. These visitors are invariably extremists and propose the strongest kind of action. They want Japan to serve notice of abrogation of the Washington Treaty at once and to start building the world's largest and most powerful fleet in all categories. Their enthusiasm is in most cases beyond the point of fair play. And repeatedly I have told them that their proposals were not for the good of the world. I have pointed out that their unguarded utterances just lend fuel to the fire and that the work of our diplomats is made just so much harder.

These visitors have thanked me for my unsympathetic reception of their ideas and have flatly told me that they would have to oppose my views. Their remarks then make good reading in the sensational press of Japan and the gist of their fiery words are cabled to America and Europe to make headline stories and further complicate the situation.

But then you in America have these spokesmen of the belligerents too. Perhaps the pay checks which they receive for their "services" come from the same general direction as in this country. We only have to look back to past naval conferences to see how gentlemen with large expense accounts have done their part to wreck the earnest deliberations of those who tried to bring order out of chaos.

This studied propaganda combined with a misguided interpretation of what really constitutes patriotism in all countries will be the biggest stumblingblocks to the successful culmination of the forthcoming conference.



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If the combined forces of propaganda, the utterances of the too-enthusiastic press and the demands of the navy officers cause the Government to abrogate the Washington Treaty, the 1935 Conference will be greatly complicated. But if that does happen, then the five powers must come with new ideas to settle an old problem. I sincerely hope that such action is not forced. It would not be the best for the status of world affairs, and it would give the big industries of all nations just so much more propaganda to imperil the success of the deliberations at London next year.

But again I say, if abrogation is forced, then we must start anew with the London Conference and build on the foundation of past experience. But that is the most pessimistic view.

The hope I hold is that the conservative leaders of each country and the right-thinking people of all nations—Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy—will recognize before it is too late that nothing—absolutely nothing—will be accomplished by a bankrupting naval race. Such a return to ultra-nationalism will only result in a setback to civilization and feed the fires of hate.

It has been a long, hard struggle for mankind to rise out of the mire and attain what we call civilization today. But it will be one of the catastrophes of world history if in 1935 the representatives of the nations no longer can sit down calmly around a conference table and say to each other, "Gentlemen, how ridiculous. We all are dumping into armament as much as a half of our respective national incomes. Think what that wealth could do toward making our people happier and their lives more worth while. Let's call a halt to all this needless waste. Let's limit by mutual agreement our naval forces to fleets just large enough to provide protection to our commerce and our coast lines. The $40,000,000 'invested' in a super-capital ship would undoubtedly build a super-highway system across your American continent. It would give Japan the paved highway network which she lacks today. That sum would do much to rehabilitate the coal mining industry of Great Britain.

"Gentlemen, you know and I know that ultimately the cost of war and the cost of hate and the price of a naval race come out of the pocketbooks of our own people. It is no comforting feeling to the Japanese farmer and the Japanese business man to realize that an increasing amount of his daily earnings is being taken from him to buy armament and to pay the price of international suspicion and distrust.

"Your American citizen, way down deep in his heart, feels the same way and so do the people of Britain. It would be the greatest step up in civilization we have yet taken if we could announce to the world that armaments will be reduced to a minimum and that each citizen in every nation, every taxpayer in the five countries involved, will be relieved of the crushing load of huge navies.

"Gentlemen, that is our responsibility here in London. Are we big enough and courageous enough to see our course and act fearlessly, or will we be stupidly selfish and shirk our responsibility? Let's give civilization a boost, not a blow in the face."

That, I believe, can be the attitude of all nations when the London Conference opens. But with the beating of drums, the organization of militant propaganda and the stirring up of the people for selfish ends, I fear—I fear that disaster may result. Only cool, honest, far-sighted vision can steer the straight course and I am sincerely hoping that those who attend the Conference will have the courage to write a new page in world history.

As I said in the first paragraph of this article, perhaps I am presumptuous in writing on the subject of naval armament control. To make my position clear I should like to outline briefly the background that entitles me to offer my modest opinion.

My association with the Japanese Navy dates back to 1873, when our whole fleet consisted of 18 miscellaneous ships, the largest of which was the ironclad "Stonewall Jackson," which we bought from America at the close of the Civil War.

It was my good fortune to be the first Japanese naval attaché to the United States. I was stationed in Washington, D. C., at the height of the horse-and-buggy era. Now that I am 76 years old, I look back to my five years in Washington between 1884 and 1889 as one of the most interesting periods of my life. During part of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, I was a naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty Emperor Meiji. I was captain of

THIS is the first of two challenging articles by one of Japan's foremost statesmen. The second will appear in the Monitor's Magazine Section for Nov. 28. Because Viscount Saito has been prominently mentioned as possible head of the Japanese delegation to next year's naval conference, what he writes on this subject carries special weight. He served his country as Premier from May, 1932, until last July. Other particulars of his career are given on page 13.

the Japanese cruiser Akitsushima at the time of the battle of Manila Bay. I was for eight years Vice-Minister of the Navy. This was during the trying times of the Russo-Japanese War. For eight years more, until 1914, I was Minister of the Navy in three successive cabinets. It has been my good fortune to have held practically every position in the Japanese Navy, and because I was finance officer for years I can fully appreciate the attitude of the taxpayers of the world. The Japanese do not like to have levies increased any more than you do in America. And I am sure nothing would please our people more than to be relieved of a part of the heavy load they are now carrying.

I have been in charge of designing and constructing new battleships. I attended the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. For 10 years I was Governor-General of Korea and near the conclusion of the Manchurian affair His Majesty commanded me to the office of Prime Minister and to form a cabinet. The 25 months between May 26, 1932, and July 4, 1934, were extremely difficult from many angles. On the latter date His Majesty permitted me to resign.

As you Americans say, "I know the ropes"—all the way from a green cadet in the Tokyo Naval College in 1873 to Premier of the Japanese Empire. These 60 years have taught me much in naval affairs, international relations and the problems of our own people. But most far-reaching is the necessity of continuous peace and harmony between nations.

* * *

Lest there be some misunderstanding or that some might misconstrue this article, I should like to say that the ideas which I advance here are solely my own. They are not intended as a smoke screen nor to sound out opinion in other countries.

My successor as Premier of the Japanese Empire is Admiral Keisuke Okada, a competent, fearless, cool-thinking administrator. He will not be stampeded. That you can depend on. He has had too much experience with ambitious young men. He holds to an international world viewpoint and if propaganda does not wreck the 1935 Conference before it starts, you can depend on honest fair play from Premier Admiral Okada. Lately the pressure by navy and army officers, including the Minister of the Navy, has been increasing on the Premier and there is a possibility that its outcome may be unfortunate.

In the public statements Premier Okada has made, he has shown a disposition to present a reasonable attitude for his Government. I read with great satisfaction his remark that he would not entertain the idea that the London Conference would be a failure.

One of my ablest ministers, who served me well in my Cabinet, is Mr. Koki Hirota. He has held the portfolio of Foreign Minister with distinction. It is a source of gratification to me that he is carrying on with his good work in the Okada Cabinet. It is always his aim and endeavor to settle international questions through diplomatic channels and it is my personal belief that when the policy of the Okada Government is announced regarding the London Conference of 1935, the channels of diplomacy will be steeled against the clamor of public hysteria and propaganda.

Japan must not have an aggressive policy. I have said it many times and I say it again, that we must live in this world together and a belligerent member only adds to the burden of all.

I say deliberately the London Conference must succeed for the peace of the world.

There is a regrettable movement taking place in Japan today and I hope that its influence can be minimized before harm is accomplished. One of our two political parties has been beating the bushes to attempt to force Premier Okada to call a special session of the Diet to abrogate the Washington Treaty. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Premier to force cancellation of Japan's allegiance to the terms of the 10-10-6 ratio, or the 5-5-3 ratio, as it is commonly known in the United States.

This political party is taking advantage of an international crisis to further its own ends. The Seiyukai is piqued because Admiral Okada did not follow its dictates and at the same time fill his Cabinet with its members. It read out of the party the four men who answered the call of the Government. And now the Seiyukai is seeking to ride the wave of propaganda so that it can gain control of the politics of Japan.

Right here let me digress a moment. The two-party system of politics which you have in America is not a success in our country. It does not promote the furtherance of the course of the nation's policy in domestic and international affairs. It panders to applause and all too often gets mixed up in questionable policies which involve the greasing of palms and the whitewashing of graft. But even so I do not suppose Japan is singular in this regard!

* * *

Far better for the nation would be a system of many political parties instead of two. Thereby many men could be trained in the affairs and duties of government and the man called by His Majesty to head a cabinet would have a great field of able, competent men to select as his assistants. Thus the efficiency and the wisdom of the nation could be promoted and vastly more vision would be available to guide our country. Internationally-minded men would have no reluctance to being identified with the Government, and being called to the service of His Majesty's civil offices would be a greatly coveted honor.

After all, the business of running a nation's government requires all the brains and ability that can be mustered together. It is my hope that in Japan the opportunity for a career in government may be elevated to such a high level that the best men will aim their ambition in that direction. If this can be accomplished, international naval questions in the future can be settled with the greatest fairness and honesty.

The navies of the world are to me not so much great armadas of fighting ships as they are floating castles of taxpayers' money. Perhaps I was a finance officer in the Japanese Navy for too many years. Perhaps I have the interests of the taxpayers too much at heart. But every time a new building program was advanced, or our line officers advocated new ships, more equipment and bigger guns, my first questions were, "How much will they cost? Where will we get the money?"

Many a time I have reminded ambitious navy men that the cost of these bigger and better ships came right out of the pocketbooks of their own poor families, who were having their troubles eking out an existence on a small patch of ground in the rural prefectures. After all, the backbone of Japan is the rural population. It pays the great bulk of the taxes and its lot is none too easy now. These farmers are experiencing as hard a depression as your American farmer is and I cannot personally countenance loading onto their overburdened shoulders the cost of more and more battleships.

Just to give you an idea as to how serious the agricultural depression really is, the relief of the farmer constitutes one of the most pressing problems of government.

The farmers are in such dire straits that local disturbances have resulted in several places. Numerous delegations of people have come to the central government and pleaded for relief measures. A depot of government rice was broken into in one village. The fertilizer industry has been hard hit, because the farmer hasn't the money nor the credit to buy these much needed aids to production.

The most drastic step taken so far is the action of the Assembly of Nagano Prefecture. A moratorium has been declared on all farm debts, totaling some 250,000,000 yen. Since this prefecture is one of the largest in Japan and supplies one-quarter of the total supply of raw silk, the moratorium action portends similar action in prefectures equally hard hit.

Numerous stories are reported in the press of actual want in whole villages, and in many places school children are being fed at school expense.

To add to the overwhelming burden of these debt and tax-ridden farmers is unthinkable. And that is exactly what will happen if an unbridled naval race is the result of an unsuccessful conference in London in 1935.

* * *

All those advocating the biggest navy in the world should first consider—Who will pay the bill? I know that His Majesty will not allow the navy to proceed uncontrolled and he will not sanction any new programs of increased building and increased taxation unless they have the complete approval of the Premier and his Cabinet.

His Majesty scrutinizes finances very carefully and demands to know why certain proposals are made and why they are necessary. His Majesty keeps abreast of all international developments and reads the representative newspapers and journals of not only Japan but of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe as well. As a final check, His Majesty will not tolerate an unbridled program for the future.

Perhaps the reader of this article is saying that so far I have talked entirely in platitudes and have said very little. If that is the case, then I fear that such a statement is inspired by the technique of the countless writers on the subject of naval control. It seems to be the thing to do to spread before the reader a great array of figures, technical information and nautical terms. It is just this constant befogging of the simple issues that is complicating the whole question of sensible naval agreement. But perhaps I should also discuss maneuvers, tonnage, naval bases, categories and all the other semitechnical considerations that are so constantly used in discussions of this subject.

Probably you would like to know something about the real strength of the Japanese Navy in comparison with the fleet of the United States. A table just recently released by our Navy Department shows the figures for the end of 1936. [See adjacent table.]

Thus at the end of 1936 our active fleet will be just slightly over 68 per cent of the strength of the American Navy, and the ships within the age limit, but fast passing usefulness, will be only 81 per cent as powerful as the American Navy in the same classification.

[Viscount Saito's second article on naval control will appear in next Wednesday's Magazine Section, Nov. 28.]

Wide World.

VISCOUNT ADMIRAL MAKOTO SAITO

RELATIVE JAPANESE AND U. S. NAVAL STRENGTH

Kind of Ship	Japan Number	Japan Tonnage	Ratio	United States Number	United States Tonnage
Capital ships	9	272,070	0.60	15	455,400
Within the age	5	154,750	0.62	8	251,600
Airplane carriers	5	78,420	0.60	6	131,300
Within the age	5	78,420	0.65	5	119,800
8-inch gun cruisers	12	107,800	0.71	16	152,650
Within the age	12	107,800	0.71	16	152,650
6-inch gun cruisers	17	98,795	0.89	14	110,500
Within the age	17	98,795	0.89	14	110,500
Destroyers	76	105,111	0.70	116	149,400
Within the age	76	105,111	1.56	46	67,360
Submarines	35	52,553	1.00	48	52,020
Within the age	35	52,553	1.61	24	32,670
Total	154	714,749	0.68	215	1,051,270
Within the age	150	597,429	0.81	113	734,580

Princess Marina "Comes Home"

Grandniece of Queen Alexandra, Educated in the English Manner, Speaking the Language as Her Own, Wins Hearts When She Comes to British Soil as Fiancee of Prince George

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"EH, MON, but the lassie can dance!" It was the opinion of an expert—an ancient ghillie, a ghillie who had himself danced more reels, more foursomes and eightsomes, than most along Deeside, who had attended more gatherings in the gold and white ballroom of Balmoral Castle than he cared to count. He repeated it at intervals, watching the tall figure in the pale, lemon-colored dress and ropes of pearls as it turned and twisted in approved, and amazingly Scottish, fashion between the flying tartans.

Princess Marina, he said, might have been born and bred in the Highlands, and that, he added, was "a fact"—intending it also as a high compliment.

But for the Ghillies' Ball Princess Marina had left nothing to chance. She had never set foot in Scotland before, but if, as the fiancée of Prince George she was also soon to become a member of the Stuart Clan, she must be a worthy member. So she had applied herself to the intricate business of traditional dancing—practicing, maybe, in that very "little sitting room" where once Queen Victoria, in widely flowing skirt and tiny shoes, had learned to dance "like a Scotswoman"—having as her instructor no less an authority than Queen Mary herself who, with Pipe-Major Forsyth and one or more of the gardeners from the castle grounds, saw matters through with a will.

And at the ball the Princess carried herself magnificently. Following the King and Queen down the stairs to where the seven pipers paraded slowly round in solemn file, their cheeks puffed out in the effort of sustaining the long drone of "Hielan' Laddie," their kilts swinging to the rhythm of it; entering with Prince George into the "Reel o' Tulloch," listening for him to shout the "Hooch" at the appropriate moment and, with a gay laugh, shouting it too; romping into the "Paul Jones"—with any one of the party a chance partner; maneuvering with skill through the hazards of "The Dashing White Sergeant," and the "Circassian Circle," and the "Strip the Willow," and the "Spanish Gavotte."

* * *

But then, of course, it is natural for Princess Marina to dance. She has always danced. When she was a very little girl in Athens, more than 20 years ago, she used to invent steps for herself and dance them with her two elder sisters, Princess Olga and Princess Elizabeth, through the great rooms of the palace which was her home. And, still dancing, she would strip the coverlets from the beds and, dressing up in them, would strike attitudes and impersonate her friends and "enemies" so cleverly that those who scolded her for it still had to laugh.

She was a high-spirited child, with a knack of making other people bend to her will, which was strong. When little more than a baby, she could twist her grandfather, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, round her small finger, making him do for her things he would never have done for his own children.

The story is told of how, when visiting him and her grandmother at Zarskoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg, the young Princess refused on one occasion to be polite to a party of guests at tea time and, because she behaved so badly, was turned, crying bitterly, out of the room. But the crying ceased with almost startling abruptness. The Grand Duke, sitting in his study, had taken unwarrantable sides with the culprit, had invited her into his sanctum, and had played with her until her self-respect had been restored.

Princess Marina was always the tomboy of the family. True enough, she had a dolls' perambulator which, for a time, she wheeled about with a certain satisfaction, but she did not love dolls in the way, for instance, that her sister Olga loved them—it was Princess Olga who announced one day that she intended to have at least 100 children when she was grown up. The young Marina did not favor the plan of the 100 children, nor the overmuch pushing of dolls' perambulators. She preferred more vigorous exercises, games that could be played in the open air.

Even when quite a child, she was a fearless horsewoman—so fearless, indeed, that she put terror, as often as not, into the hearts of those who had charge of her. The English groom whose duty it was to ride with the three little girls in Athens tells the story of how, one day, he issued "strict orders" that a certain high jump was not to be attempted. How, riding ahead in the expectation that he would be obeyed—although he knew that "strict orders" were always pain and grief to the youngest of his charges—something compelled him to turn, and how to his horror he saw Princess Marina in full flight—her horse in mid-air above the jump, the Princess in mid-air above the saddle. She landed safely, of course, laughing in rebellious triumph, and the groom scolded. But secretly he was delighted and, recounting the incident afterward, he shook his head with a broad smile. "It was reckless," he said, "very reckless. But, my word, I was proud of her!"

* * *

Until she was nearly 11 years old, Princess Marina was supremely happy. Then came what, to her, was a great tragedy. On her father's side, she was descended from King George I who, as the son of King Christian IX of Denmark, and brother of Queen Alexandra of England, had accepted the Crown of Greece when the new dynasty had been established in that country some 54 years previously. King George's son, Constantine, who succeeded him to the throne, was, rightly or wrongly, suspected of playing traitor to the allied forces during the war, and, in 1917, he was exiled.

With him went his brother, Prince Nicolas, with his Russian wife, the Princess Hélène, and their three little daughters, and Princess Marina found herself torn from the beloved old home in Athens and living in comparative poverty with her family in Lausanne and Vevey on the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland. True enough, the plebiscite of 1920 recalled the royal family, but two years later they were again exiled, this time taking refuge in Paris, where they lived quietly and modestly.

All this time, the young Princess had been gathering together a somewhat scattered education. English, French, and Swiss governesses and tutors had taken her in hand from time to time, teaching her to speak fluently not only in her own language, but in English—English is her most natural tongue—French and German. From her father she inherited a gift for painting, from her mother a genuine love of music. For a short time she went daily to a French school at San Remo. Finally she spent 18 months in a boarding school in Paris.

Then her eldest sister, Princess Olga, married Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, and new interests sprang up—interests which, taking Princess Marina often to the palace in Belgrade, were eventually to carry her on that momentous visit to England when, with her sister and Prince Paul, she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of York and met the Duke's younger brother, Prince George. A friendship sprang up between herself and the Prince—and not the supposedly orthodox friendship of royalties, which has more in it of convenience than of anything else, but the real friendship which finally decided Prince George to ask for an invitation to visit Yugoslavia in order to spend a week at the little villa on Lake Bohinska where Marina was staying with the Yugoslavian Prince and Princess.

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THE PRINCESS ARRIVING AT FOLKESTONE
More Than 10,000 Persons Greeted Her as the Wife-to-Be of the Youngest Son of King George and Queen Mary.

* * *

Lake Bohinska lies in the heart of the Slovene Alps, and to its shores—or so says tradition—the Balkan girls of all times have brought hesitant lovers, and been happy in the certainty that the mysterious creeks of its dark water, lying silent beneath the overhanging pine forests, the moonlight falling on its jagged rocks and turning still pools to shimmering silver, the solitary beauty and stillness of it, would produce the desired result. And young men have proposed—which is, of course, all they have been intended to do—and Lake Bohinska has been responsible. So when Prince George, after five days, did as other young men have done, the Balkan girls, in gladness at another vindication of their beliefs, sang below the balcony of the little villa the betrothal songs of Slovenia, and crowned the laughing Princess with a wreath of their own mountain flowers.

England, naturally, was less romantic, but, all the same, England was filled with an enthusiasm which it expressed in its own way.

When Princess Marina, with her father and mother, steamed across the English Channel on Sept. 9 and landed at Folkestone, 10,000 persons lined the promenade, and platforms, and the approach to the harbor station, cheering lustily. All along the railway line to London people collected to greet the train with the special coach as it passed and to receive the gay salute of the newly arrived Princess. In London itself, whenever and wherever the royal couple appeared—or did not appear, for that matter—crowds waited patiently to cheer with satisfaction an entirely satisfactory event. And when Prince George purchased the engagement ring, and chose a glorious sapphire straight from the mines of Kashmir, excitement knew no bounds. Princess Marina smiled merrily at it all.

Then came the journey to Scotland, with jubilant receptions at every stopping place — although the train traveled by night. The greetings of the Duke and Duchess of York at Ballater station in the Highlands, and the warm embrace of little Princess Elizabeth who, clad in a small tartan skirt, had been hopping up and down upon the platform in her eagerness that the train should not be late—not even by one minute. And finally the quiet warm-hearted welcome of the King and Queen themselves in the porch of Balmoral Castle.

Princess Marina had no special suite at Balmoral—the castle does not boast such things as suites. But her two simple rooms looked out over Deeside to hills covered in autumn mists and sunshine, and the skirl of a solitary piper wakened her each morning as slowly he paced up and down on the terrace, and stood, and paced again. And she was free to come and go just as though she were not royalty at all, since that is the way of the royal family when they are in the Highlands.

And finally there was the Ghillies' Ball, and the pale lemon-colored dress twinkling among the brilliant reds and greens and whites of the tartans. And Princess Marina had won the hearts of the people of her new country. But then, Princess Marina can smile—it is a special acquisition of hers—and, as the ancient ghillie remarked, "The lassie can dance!"

Schools for Salvaging Youth

An Institution Where Misguided Girls Gain Mental Rehabilitation in Surroundings That Encourage the Helpful Habit of Taking Time to Think

By Palma Wayne

YOUTH IN CONFLICT. Girls in revolt. Lawlessness, license, rebellion. What provision makes the state for youthful delinquency? Some states are learning to respond with an accent of protecting warmth.

"We are a salvaging proposition," says the School for Delinquent Girls in California. "We stand here not as a threat, but as a hope—as a promise." The attitude is typical of similar schools in other states in the United States.

It must be remembered a reform school is always a last resort. The thing that brings a young girl here is no swift jump. Protest has been made against her in various ways. She has been reported by the truant officer for evading school attendance, or the complaint comes from outside agencies. In some cases it is the parents themselves who make the charges, but this is rare. The girl is warned by the truant officer and admonished. If still disobedient she is then brought before a juvenile court; this instrument of law operates not so much as a force but as a protection. She comes before the judge on a petition filed on her behalf and never as a complaint filed against her. After sympathetic interrogation she is dismissed with a warning, and is never committed without countless opportunities to redeem herself.

The actuality of a commitment means that these young girls have been ousted from community centers because they refuse to fit into normal conditions.

They come before the delinquency court with backgrounds that almost invariably spell poor environment, unstable parents. Agnes stands before the judge. She is 15 years old. From her bright red lacquered nails to her cheap, too tight dress, her thin, frail undernourished body is freighted with all the insignia of her present disaster.

The probation officer's report reads, "Result of extremely bad home situation. Agnes, through these experiences, has never been able to define right from wrong. She resented any effort to be controlled by her parents because she felt neither of them had lived up to any standard."

With Agnes is Joy. Joy's background is a three-room cottage where she slept in a room with five younger children on mattresses. She never saw a bed. She began staying out nights with a girl friend "whose house was better than ours." From this to accepting promiscuous car rides from strangers, and so from the seat of an automobile with malice toward none and charity toward all, Joy stepped down on her mistaken road.

One after another, Maida, Jean, Ethel, they trail before the judge; all a history behind them, not of inheritance but of environment. The nesting period of their lives is a survey of every disordered condition home life can involve. Corrupt conduct of the mother—a repudiation by the father of any responsibility, unmerciful beatings for trivial causes—then truancy and waywardness.

The institution overlooking the Pacific is known only under one title: A School for Girls. The words inmate, incorrigible, reform and sentence are obsolete in this place.

"We are not here to punish their errors but to correct by teaching them new standards they never heard of, honesties they never knew existed, decencies they were blind to. We are not concerned," says Dr. Olive Walton, head of the school, "with how many times they stumble, but where they arrive."

The first thing on a girl's entrance, she is taken to the receiving cottage. These young things come in the raw, undisciplined and rebellious; here the chisel first begins to mold. This cottage is to be their cue. It breathes an atmosphere of impressive quiet. Never once in their turbulent short lives have they taken time to *think*. They will here.

This institution, illustrative of others, denotes the human progress that is coming into being. The old system of housing the girls in one big building savoring of a prison is now discarded. They are grouped into individual cottages where their needs can be given a more personal supervision. One of the rehabilitating processes of the new system is that no girl's record is known to any associate or officer. The offense that brought her is a sealed issue the moment of her entrance. Wrought out here in loving kindness are the words of Isaiah: "God requireth that which is past."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

"TO THE WORLD THESE GIRLS ARE 'INMATES,' TO THE HOUSE MOTHER THEY ARE 'DAUGHTERS.'"

The school is composed of 15 buildings, eight of which are cottages, each capable of housing 25 girls. In three weeks or a month, the selection of which one each girl is to go to is made by Dr. Walton. This is the first important step, and is governed by the report from the intelligence test, which is believed to give some index to the girl's mental abilities. Report may read, "Poor practical judgment and reasoning ability; habits slovenly." Or, it may say, "Characteristics consist of quarrelsomeness, untruthfulness, dishonesty." Here are also stressed her assets, such as "willing disposition, docility, ambition." She is now tabulated into that group where her temperament and impulses will do the least damage. These girls all come in anti-social. Their most difficult problem is their adjustment to group life. Here they are taught their first social ideal, the obligation which comprises within it the whole text of human living—the need, the imperative need, to learn to get along with other people.

Each cottage is presided over by a house mother, perhaps one of the most important cogs of the whole reclamatory system. She must be a woman of compassion and insight. She must officiate as an actual mother. All training and work of the cottage are done under her supervision, except the kitchen. Here there is a superintendent who teaches them all branches of cooking. To the world these girls are "inmates"; to the house mother they are "daughters." They are under surveillance every moment of the day and night; they are not permitted to leave rooms without permission. Contact with another cottage means punishment; too much intimacy breeds rebellion.

By careful watching and interrogation it is soon discovered what the girl is best fitted for—the weaving department or gardening, or dressmaking, or the choice of half a dozen manual arts. Each cottage has its own recreation night with dancing and radio. Outdoor gymnasium, indoor gym, fête days observed where plays are enacted are provided her.

I asked one of the girls whose term was finishing, what was the most important thing learned at the school. "To go where I was told to go," she replied, "come back when I was told to come back, and do what I was told to do." There is small chance of this girl stumbling again when she goes out. Of course there are rules, petty rules, but they are rules that establish lessons of obedience, patience and self-control. Any infractions of these rules bring demerits by depriving offenders of privileges. One young blonde girl warns another, "Don't stub your toe against Lionel Barrymore today," which translated means that every Friday the latest moving picture is shown, and this is one of the absorbing diversions conducive to obeying rules.

"There is no recommendable method for making these girls social fits," says Miss Ada Vesper, who has been 22 years one of its associate heads. "Any plan for driving them into goodness is a failure. You are not dealing with flesh and blood structures, but with secret warped thinking processes. They come in with grudges, rancors, hatreds thick as smoke. Discipline alone will not change that, or good food, or exercising the body. There is but one way to accomplish it, by mental hygiene. They must be led through self-interest, that comes first by awakening their self-respect; that is the lost quality they all enter with."

How is it done? By significant experiences that change the temper of their thinking. To most of these girls Christmas meant only a time in which to get things out of people. In this place it stands for service. All year they are gathering materials, scraps left from dresses, yarns, trimmings. For weeks the spirit of the man who changed the face of the earth hovers over every cottage. Each one contains a large poor box and into it are poured the work of weeks. Baby clothes, blankets made from worn-out covers, baby caps, objects of every description for distribution to the poor districts, and presents to be sent home.

"I want these neckties to look so perfect," says the sewing instructor, "that no one will ever know we made them."

Annie looks up for a deep moment. She tried to kill her father who used her to peddle liquor made in the home. "I would like *my* father to know I made *his*," said Annie quietly. And so they find that an hour like this is built up from things that were once so bad.

The new reform schools work from a different angle than the old corrective system, which was to penalize. The treatment now is restoration through education. In order to teach them what is nice you have to show them what is nice, like white linen tablecloths and napkins and white blankets instead of ugly gray ones. The tables in this dining room seat from four to six girls, presided over by an officer, perhaps from the educational department, who instructs them on deportment and on their speech.

"What!" you exclaim. "These are moral offenders. Shall their sentence be made easy for them?" It must be remembered these girls are cut off from community life. It is not normal for them not to do the things young people do, or to have the companions they are entitled to. They have lost touch entirely with the outside world. This loss is balanced by a foundation that will hold the structure to be built upon it. This structure, Dr. Walton maintains, is the dignity of decent living and the niceties of life. An explanation of youthful incorrigibility can be summed up in a tragic remark of a girl in Sunday school, who, after listening to the Ten Commandments, asked:

"If you have had three fathers and three mothers, which one do you honor?"

Their commitment is for the period of their minority, which is until they are 21 years old, but they are eligible for parole in 18 months. This parole is entirely under the jurisdiction of Dr. Walton, who has the records of the girls' behavior. This consists of a report card sent out from each cottage daily to the main office. On it are comments regarding a girl's tractability or characteristics. Here is the chart that is the

(Continued on Page 14)

Smoke and Fumes Over Europe

While Some Americans Go to Sad Excesses in the Use of Tobacco and Liquor, Many Europeans Seem to Be Learning Temperance

By Dr. Daniel A. Poling

President, World's Christian Endeavor Union; Editor-in-Chief, Christian Herald; Leader and Speaker of National Youth Radio Conference

SOAKED TO THE SKIN with the sweat of my climb, I found myself suddenly emerging from the steep Alpine trail into an overhanging field that looked out and down upon the valley 2000 feet below. Towering still 4000 feet above me were the ragged peaks. All about me were the terraces of those amazing mountain farms and vineyards. More amazing still, directly in front of me and filling the little field, were 2000 men, women and children. I was looking at and presently listening to one of the memorable, centuries-old, open air meetings of the Waldensians, oldest of all the Protestant churches. Later in the day in these same surroundings I spoke to a great company of young people.

Now there were many things of unusual interest about this surely unusual experience. The people themselves, with their faces so disinctly different from other Italian mountain men and women, the glorious singing that echoed along the ranges like silver bells from high carrillons. The sermons that came from the impassioned lips of modern prophets with a first-century, apostolic fervor. There were the five incredible men I met, all over 85 years of age, who had negotiated that trail. I was told that the meeting this year was 2000 feet lower down than in previous years, because of the desire to give older people a chance to attend. That decision was a providence for one American citizen. I met a Waldensian elder in his ninety-first year who told me, with plenty of witnessess to corroborate his story, that regularly he walked 12 miles in the morning, then worked a little in the afternoon, and then, after reading from his Bible, went to bed. There were the babies, too—three months old and younger—carried to that high place in the arms of their mothers.

Yes, there were many things of unusual interest at the end of my morning climb, but the thing most unusual about the experience was this: in that whole company, and during that entire day, I did not see a single cigarette, cigar or pipe, "Believe it or not"! When finally I mustered courage to comment upon the miracle, my friend replied, "Yes, well, of course tobacco is very high" (that was disillusioning!) "and our people are very poor, but it is this, chiefly—money buys so many good things that more and more we are not wasting it." I went on to ask whether the young people were forbidden to smoke. He said, with convincing frankness, "No, but the young people of today are observing, and study, and reach their own conclusions." Then he added, "Also, in our valleys they are more and more turning away from alcoholic liquors." He made haste to assure me that many Waldensians did smoke, and that I had seen something really out of the ordinary, but that the general situation was as he had stated. At any rate, I went down that rugged trail with the memory of an experience unique in my lifetime.

* * *

And that experience is significant of observations during a visit to Europe. Smoking and drinking on the Continent, in public at least, showed a notable decrease over four years ago. Take tourists out of the picture, American tourists particularly, and again, particularly, American women tourists, and there is surprisingly little of either. As to both tobacco and liquor, Europeans are notably more reserved and controlled than Americans. Our cocktail habit is looked upon with a kind of horror overseas. Our smoking before, between and after courses, is generally detested, and the regard paid to non-smoking compartments is to be commended to a growing number of home folks—and again "the female of the species is more deadly than the male"—who simply cannot read the plain and humble request of a dining car menu card not to smoke in the car.

There was a time when I preferred the upper Pullman berth, not only because it was "lower," but because I found it more comfortable. That day has passed!—now that incense to the goddess Nicotine burns so often in the berth below. The fact that there has been a noticeable thinning of the smoke screen in Europe since the war, and that smoking and drinking generally seem under definite restraint, offers us hope that in America, too, as these things become more and more intolerable, they may touch the "point of cure."

As to smoking, in one particular at least it is high time that the "cure" in the United States be made effective immediately. I refer to travel by air. In two months this summer I flew more than 3000 miles, across eight international boundaries, without seeing a single passenger smoking in or about an airplane. In every ship I entered, smoking was prohibited. Smoking in American air liners is, I believe, little short of criminal folly.

What does it all mean, or teach? Well, I do not feel competent to write in any authoritative fashion, but I have a strong feeling that it may mean, first, that education is winning again; that the Scriptures are right and that to know the truth is to be set free. Certainly Great Britain, for instance, is vastly cleaner and more sober in all her great cities than during and immediately after the war. Whether this is because of higher costs and shorter hours, or because of poverty itself, or because of education, and the threat of yet greater restrictions, or because of all these combined, as I believe, the United Kingdom is definitely freer now of the public shame and the economic loss of beverage alcohol than a decade ago.

* * *

Second, that Americans, with their alcoholic and nicotine habits, are more intense and constant and less controlled than Europeans. The light wines that seem to satisfy the French and Italians, if they are not scorned by the drinking sons and daughters of Uncle Sam, are hardly more than appetizers. The spectacle of heavy dowagers and slender younglings smoking and gulping on Atlantic liners, and the stories of ship officers, told without much effort to hide their real disgust, are not very pleasant memories. Some may be proud of our hard liquor reputation, but others are left shamed and anxious. Our advertising madness that presents everything from bitters to whisky and absinthe as twin brothers to the staff of life, and that yodels of the cigarette "one after the other," as the parent of long life and steady nerves, is a national menace to public health and morals.

Third, that young people are often wiser than their elders and frequently inclined to learn from the failures as well as the successes of their parents.

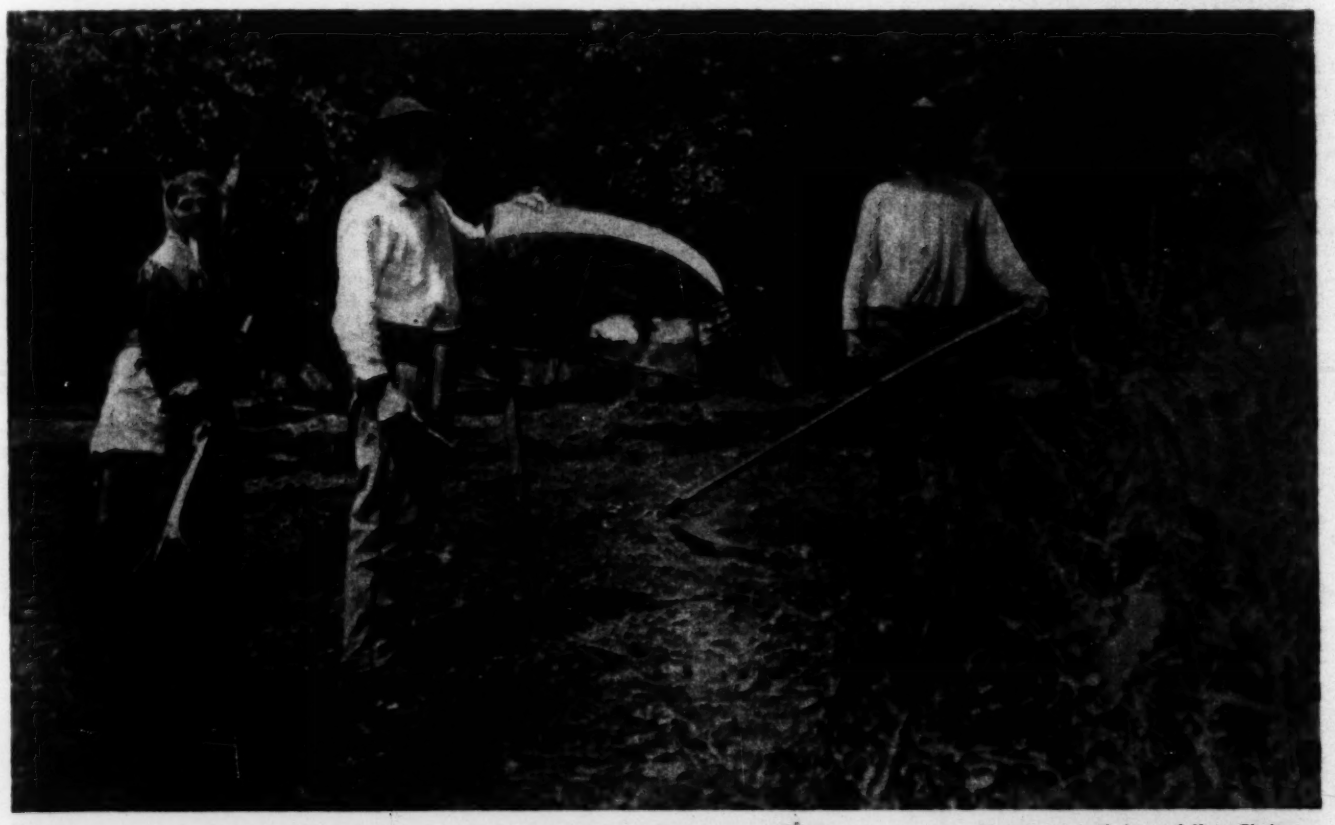
Underwood & Underwood News Photos
A YOUTHFUL WALDENSIAN
An Adherent of the Oldest Protestant Church.

Here is the great hope for the solution of the gravest social problems and for the correction of the most sinister public errors. Everywhere in Europe I found young people following dynamic leadership or as though waiting to be called. The argument of physical and moral fitness is in first place with this generation. More and more young men and women are turning away from the habits and excesses that make them less than fully fit to enter the struggle for a larger life. One is reminded of the saying, "Three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves," as he watches the holiday antics of inebriated and half-inebriated social lions and lionesses, who play the games and go the social drinking paces along Europe's rivieras.

* * *

And finally as to prohibition. Returning from a visit abroad and checking experiences and observations with friends who remained at home, reading the journals that have accumulated on my library table, and reading the statements of Governor Ely in Massachusetts and Commissioner Choate of the Federal Government, repeal is already a greater failure than prohibition! Repeal has failed to accomplish a single good that its friends and proponents promised a credulous electorate. It has not reduced taxes; it has not provided great revenues; it has not solved unemployment, nor contributed largely to the solution of that problem; it has not stopped bootlegging and illicit sales; on the other hand, it has increased both. It has not eradicated nor lessened lawlessness; rather, it has made the road of the gunman easier, while it has turned the highways and streets of the nation into killing places for drunken drivers. This repeal, this naked repeal the national administration promised and delivered, is the unmitigated failure the drys prophesied it would become. That even an unparalleled depression swept us into it seems now incredible.

What then of the future? What shall the drys do about it? First, with desperate haste we must meet the challenge of the immediate crisis, and then with good judgment we have not always seemed to possess, a sanity and scientific soundness we have not always manifested, we must proceed to work out a comprehensive program that makes the solution of the liquor problem both its immediate task and its ultimate goal.



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AT WORK ON MOUNTAIN FARMS
Simple Habits and Outdoor Work Give a Wholesome Character to the Waldensian People of the Alpine Slopes.

Wanted: A Home for a Nation

The Assyrians, Once a Powerful Race, Are Under Protection of Great Britain and League of Nations While an Abiding Place Is Sought; Perhaps It Will Be in South America

By Godfrey Lias

WANTED—A HOME for a nation! Such is the sad S O S that has gone forth from Geneva on behalf of 10,000 to 15,000 Assyrians, that once powerful race which in days gone by was paramount in the Middle East and today is reduced to a homeless remnant with its ancient tribal organization broken up and its few surviving clans scattered across the length and breadth of Asia Minor.

Conflicts with their more powerful neighbors, the Kurds and Arabs, have made it impossible for the Assyrians to stay in Iraq, where they have been since the war. Hence the search for a new home which is now being carried on under League auspices.

Until the great war the Assyrians were a fairly compact little nation of about 70,000 individuals (reduced now to about 30,000), living under Turkish rule in the Hakkiari Mountains of Kurdistan. Among the very first peoples to adopt Christianity, they were not always on the best of terms with their Moslem overlords. Consequently, when the war broke out, the Russians found little difficulty in persuading the Assyrians to rebel. Then came the collapse of Russia and, after incredible hardships and many weary wanderings, the larger part of the remnant of the Assyrian people were helped by the British to escape to Iraq.

Of the rest, some are living on the Turco-Persian border while a few thousand are scattered among the tribesfolk of eastern Turkey and Soviet Transcaucasia.

* * *

For a time after their arrival in Iraq, the Assyrians fared sumptuously. The menfolk were found to make excellent soldiers. Under British officers they became the famous Assyrian levies which were employed first to fight the Turks and then to keep order in the northern part of Iraq, both among the Kurds and the Arabs. Thus, by arousing dislike on the one side and contempt on the other, the British inadvertently sowed the seeds of the present plight of their war-time protégés.

While the British held a mandate over Iraq, an attempt was made to implement the promise given to the League 10 years ago to find a home in Iraq for the Assyrians on the Turco-Iraqi border north of Mosul. But when the British tried to do so, they discovered that the only suitable land belonged to the Kurds, who did not want to let the Assyrians have it. Accordingly it was decided to sandwich the Assyrians in piecemeal among their more powerful neighbors. This course, however, met with equally stubborn resistance on the part of the Assyrians, who saw that it would mean the loss of their national entity.

The end of the British mandate in 1932 removed the chief check on the mutual animosities of the three races, Kurds, Arabs and Assyrians. The climax came last autumn when a band of some 800 Assyrians, repenting of their decision to try to find a new home in Syria under French mandate, came back across the border only to get into a fight with a detachment of the Iraq army. The unexpected victory of the Iraqis was followed by a massacre of Assyrian noncombatants in the village of Simeil on Aug. 10, 1933. Then came an appeal to the League not merely for redress but for a safe refuge for the whole Assyrian people. That is the problem the League is at present investigating.

A proposal that found favor for a time was to send the Assyrians across the ocean to a new home in Brazil. A British concern, the Parana Plantations Company, Limited, offered the land, and a League commission went to Brazil early this year to investigate the proposal. But the Brazilian Government in September passed a law restricting immigration from any country, which meant that the plan to make the Assyrian settlement on the Parana plantations had to be dropped.

Then it was proposed that they be settled in Canada, but their national entity again would disappear there, and the Canadian Government showed no particular anxiety to make room for them. There is also a proposal that they be settled on the Niger in French Equatorial Africa.

Another proposed home is in British Guiana. The legislative council of that country, adjoining Brazil, approved a proposal to offer the Assyrians a permanent home in an extensive area of grass-clad savannah on the southwestern border of the colony, not far from the Brazilian frontier. The country possesses good stock-raising possibilities. The Council of the League approved sending a commission to British Guiana to study the possibilities of the plan. It will report early next year.

Suppose the obstacles are surmounted and the Assyrians agree to go to a new home halfway across the world, one inevitable result, in the opinion of most qualified observers, will be the destruction, not only of the national entity of the Assyrians but of their language. When it is realized (and not many people do realize it) that the language spoken by the Assyrians today—known as "vernacular Syriac"—is almost identical with the Aramaic tongue spoken by Jesus, such a loss must be written down as nothing short of a disaster.

Those who know the Assyrians best say that the only way of preserving nation and language is to find a home for them in Asia Minor. The problem, of course, is—where? They are a pastoral and agricultural people, accustomed through many generations to live in the mountains and demonstrably unable to establish themselves in the plains.

* * *

Their claim while in Iraq has always been for local autonomy in a single locality. Their hereditary patriarch, the Mar Shimun, to whom the great majority owe allegiance, has stood out for this throughout long years of unsuccessful negotiations with the Iraq Government and the British. All that the Assyrians have been offered, however, is scattered settlements dotted between the villages of their ancient foes, the Moslem Kurds.

If the Turks would have them back, the Assyrians could return to their old homes across the border. But the Turkish Government has refused. Another proposal—a much more promising one—though again involving Turkey's consent—is that they should be established in the Russo-Turco-Persian no-man's-land between Lakes Van and Urumiya, not far from Mt. Ararat, and placed under the direct supervision of the League of Nations.

It would cost money to put them there. But perhaps no more than it would have cost to send them to Brazil. And there is no reason to believe the Turks would refuse their collaboration on suitable conditions. Moreover, it would be an instructive experiment to have the League as actual mandatory instead of merely supervising the mandative activities of individual powers.

Reëstablished in the mountains, the Assyrians, it is urged, could recover their self-respect. For the past few years they have been as outcasts. Those who have come into closest contact with them say that many of them have developed a "refugee mentality" which expects a lot and gives very little.

They were not always like that. Canon W. A. Wigram, D. D., who lived among them for a number of years, and wrote "The Assyrians and Their Neighbors," gives them an excellent character both as regards industriousness and hospitality. Their customs as he describes them are, it is true, somewhat unusual. For instance, he records how, when he was in doubt whether to accept a certain invitation, his would-be host said: "If you do, I shall be proud to receive you; if you do not, my honor will make it needful for me to shoot you, so I hope that you will come."

Dr. Wigram adds: "No more delightful host to a guest could be desired when, under this pressure, the invitation was accepted."

In religion, the main body of the Assyrians professes the Nestorian creed and is in communion with the Church of England. Another branch, the Chaldeans, acknowledge the authority of the Pope. The Chaldeans, however, are not directly concerned in the present upheaval since they are living in amity with the Iraqis.

* * *

The Nestorians mostly owe allegiance to the Mar Shimun, a hereditary patriarchate which descends not from father to son but from uncle to nephew, the holder of the title being forbidden to marry. The present Mar Shimun, the twenty-first incumbent, is a young man in his twenties who speaks English and French fluently. During recent months he has been in England to plead the cause of his people.

The spark that lit the latest conflagration between the Iraq Government and the Assyrians was the refusal of the Mar Shimun to consent to the dispersal of his flock among the Kurdish tribesfolk in the Mosul Vilayet. Incensed at what they termed his "obstinacy," the Iraq Government detained the Mar Shimun in Bagdad in the expectation that he would ultimately give way. Deprived of his presence and authority, his followers grew restive. They had rifles and knew how to use them. Moreover, they despised the Iraqis. Then followed those regrettable episodes and massacres of women and children which culminated in the majority of the Assyrians fleeing to the plains. There 1500 of them are now being cared for under the supervision of British officers in a camp a few miles outside the town of Mosul.

While their ultimate fate remains uncertain it is extremely difficult to know what to do with these homeless thousands. To keep the women, at any rate, from sheer idleness, Maj. D. B. Thomson, the officer in charge, bought £150 worth of sheep fleeces from which the refugees have made themselves socks and stockings. Mrs. Thomson further improved the outlook by starting a class for making jumpers and other warm garments. As needles became available, knitting became a most popular form of activity.

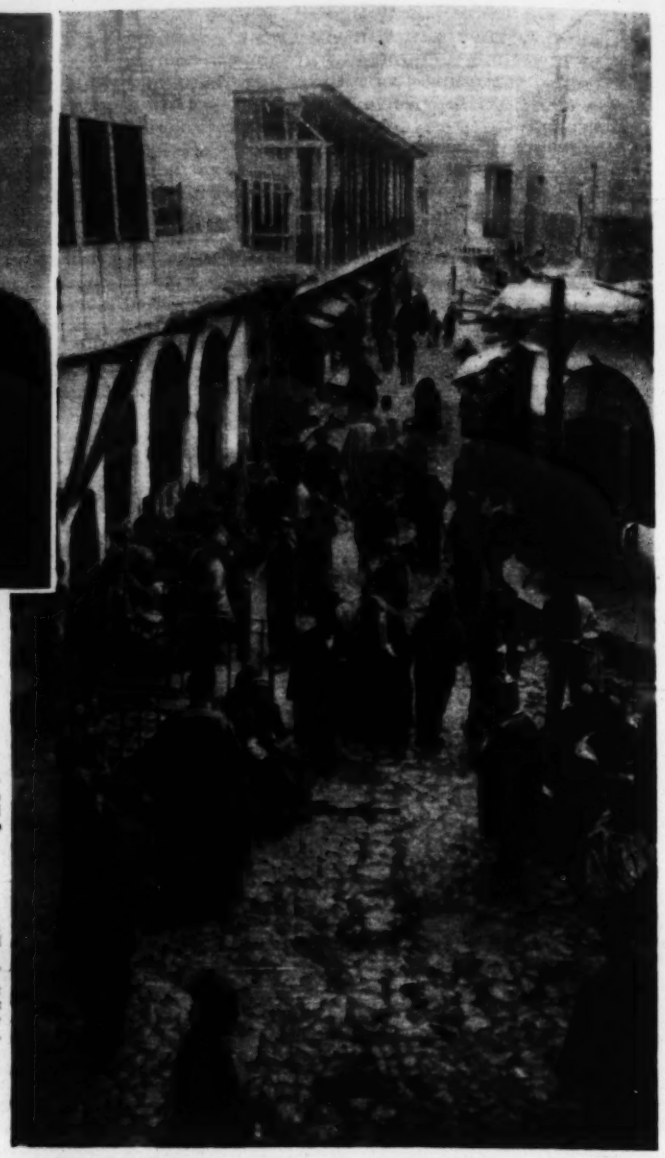
Knitting, however, is a sorry whole-time occupation for a race which has from time immemorial cultivated its own fields and pastured its own flocks. There are 2000 or 3000 families in all to be moved, and, according to the recent estimate of the League committee, it will cost not less than £32 a family to transport them to South America and maintain them for some months till they begin to be self-supporting. This would require about £100,000, and no one seems to know where the money is to come from! Nor where the Assyrians are to go!

Since it is quite certain they cannot stay indefinitely where they are—in enforced idleness in refugee camps in a climate that does not suit them—it is surely time to do something about it, and to do it quickly.

Sport & General

THE PATRIARCH MAR SHIMUN

A Leader of These Early Christians, He Has Worked in Geneva and London to Win a Home for His People.



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A STREET IN MOSUL

It Is Near Here That Remnants of the Ancient Assyrians Live Under British Military Protection.

New Strength for Democracy

The Foundations of This Form of Government May Be Given Added Permanence If a Coöperative Attitude is Fostered and Applied in Every Relationship Between Men

By Prof. John M. Brewer

If Shakespeare is right that the uses of adversity are sweet, then indeed Democracy is likely to learn many useful lessons. Its structure seems everywhere to be in a state of dilapidation; quite evidently it is in need of repair.

Now some friends of Democracy recognize this much, but they seem to think that the needed help can be supplied by applying a coat of pretty paint to the superstructure. Hand over heart, they enunciate slogans and beautiful sentiments, and call the world to witness their loyalty to the good ideals in which we all believe. But it is a serious question whether sentimentality can longer serve, especially so when we see nations professing quite other ideals of governmental forms, yet themselves making liberal use of slogans, flag salutings, enthusiasms, and like paraphernalia.

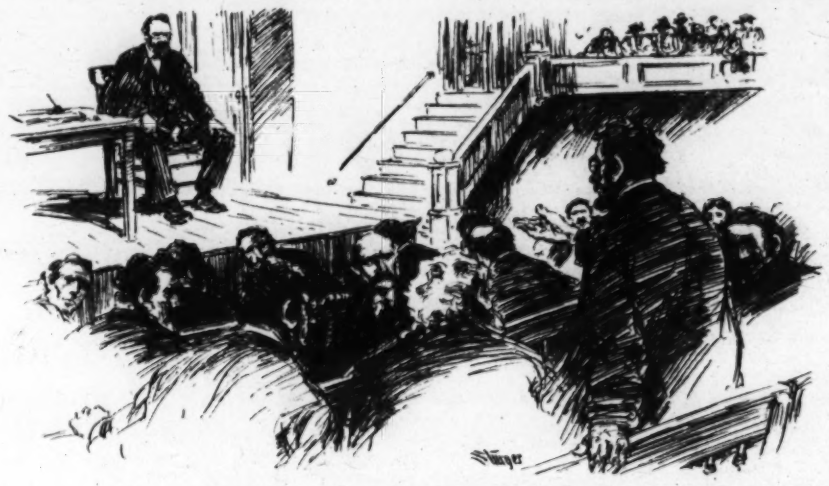
No, Democracy will be saved only by a hard-headed study and practice in ways which will strengthen its foundations and make it serve its real function: aiding in bringing to earth the brotherhood of man and the kingdom of heaven. If it can prove itself superior to dictatorships either of the high or the low, it will survive and prosper.

* * *

Democratic procedures in civil government have never been seriously learned and thoughtfully practiced. There is need for rescuing from the self-seeker and the gamester such processes as standing for candidacy, the writing of "literature" for campaigns, speech-making, elections, office holding, legislation, lobbying, and the jury system. And, above all, the requisite belief in Democracy, and willingness to work for it, must be developed. All these we call, for the purpose of this article, the above-ground structure of Democracy. Our present purpose is the more modest one of examining what we shall call the foundation—the constant practice of Democracy in all coöperative relationships. Intelligent acts of a democratic nature are open to every normal person, in most of his daily affairs, and such acts will repair the foundation of the larger coöperative structure.

This is to say that Democracy in the large will succeed only if Democracy in the small is practiced to the point of success. Plato twenty-two hundred years ago pointed out that the various inner interests of the individual must be coördinated in democratic fashion, but his warning has seldom been heeded.

Certain it is, if we turn now to consider social relationships, that when John Doe looks out upon the individuals who come before him, he frequently yields to the temptation to regard them wrongfully. He may conceive of them as men and women who need to be managed by such as he: a complex of criticism, superiority and power seems to influence him, and leads him to think of the mass of men as incapable of self-government and as needing external control. This attitude may be combined with a feeling of self-righteous pity or of sentimental humanitarianism, by which he justifies even his ruthlessness and use of questionable means in attaining the end he advocates—"strong" government.



THE TOWN MEETING—TRUE DEMOCRACY

Or, if influenced by cupidity, he may look upon his fellow men as objects of exploitation. Or, in the third place, if he is controlled by fear and desire for a false security, he may look about to find shelter under which he may creep, the protection of a "strong leader," forgetting or neglecting the Bible promise of the eternal refuge and the working out of his own salvation.

The true adherent of Democracy, willing to practice it both in the small and in the large, looks out upon his fellows with a level eye, and offers whole-hearted coöperation in the real sense of the first syllable of that word.

The right attitude for the strengthening of Democracy will now be sufficiently clear. Little help can be expected from those who maintain wrong attitudes toward their fellows, however much they may render lip service to those ideals in the large which they do not practice in the small. The chief burden of work rests upon the last group we have described, those who have the real willingness to coöperate with their fellows.

This class has the good will, but have they the requisite techniques? For Democracy is necessarily complex and complicated. Nothing in governmental forms is so simple as dictatorship and "leadership with a rope." Coöperative relationships are such that certain kinds of technical information and skill are required.

* * *

Here we have by implication suggested what the reader has several times already thought, namely education. But education as at present operated is woefully inadequate to the task. Schools and colleges as now carried on are largely busy with irrelevancies; particularly is this true in the field of practical citizenship. In order to prepare for democratic citizenship educational institutions should organize forms of limited and carefully guided student government, under charters not constitutions, and revise their civics courses to teach the spirit and the techniques of coöperation in student affairs and in other juvenile activities. These opportunities the school has so far generally neglected.

Meanwhile, however, adults can learn democratic procedures by practical experience. There are numberless opportunities for the exercise of democracy in the small, and if these can be seized and utilized their exercise will strengthen the foundations of Democracy in the large.

Consider some of the smaller organizations now functioning:

Professional Organizations

Labor unions, fraternities, families, churches, clubs, neighborhood associations, civic organizations, luncheon and service clubs, schools and colleges, business and industrial establishments, political organizations, racial groups, patriotic societies, parent-teacher associations, trade groups.

Leisure-Time Organizations

Musical, artistic, dramatic, hobby, outdoor sport, travel; gardening, pets, etc.; reform, intellectual.

All these groups, and many other kinds which occur to the reader, are potential avenues for the practice of democratic procedures. Each one has important matters of business to transact, such as those relating to the formulation and amendment of Constitution and by-laws, elections, committee work, finances, programs and other manifold activities. If the "careerist" and exploiter can be restrained, and if the timorous can be encouraged to take a real part, no better opportunities for practice of Democracy can be found.

* * *

What forms shall this practice take? Merely those which will carry out the spirit and the techniques of Democracy! Its spirit we have sufficiently sketched, though volumes need to be written concerning it, especially for young people. What, then, are its techniques? The specifications may be written, even if only in rough outlines.

The administration of any organization has two aspects; let us call them Agreement and Control. Agreement denotes the formulation of the policies of the organization; control means the carrying of these policies into effect. Agreement involves legislation; control involves the execution of the policies legislated.

If this obvious distinction could be widely understood, many of our difficulties in coöperation would clear up. These two functions require very different attitudes and skills, and should never be confused.

Agreement or legislation requires conference—talking things over, free expression of opinion, mutual forbearance, and conscious effort to get together, at least to the extent of a clear majority. Until such conference, sincere and effective, can receive its consummation in some sort of agreement, the organization remains chaotic as to its aims and activities, its policies undefined. But conference requires a large assortment of useful tools, among them the following: the elements of parliamentary law, effective chairmanship and secretaryship, the use of constitution, charter, by-laws and standing rules, committee organizations, investigation, and reporting, effective speaking, habits of good will and geniality toward differing opinion, acceptance of compromise positions, obedience, loyalty to decisions voted by the majority. Moreover, the members of a democratic organization must learn to practice these skills and attitudes in every subgroup within the organization, whether such a group numbers two persons or 200.

Differences in opinion in conference ought to be welcomed as quite normal. People have different backgrounds, standards, habits and desires, and the compromises worked out by the organization, if they are to be democratically formulated, require the expression of these ideas. If votes on important matters are taken without such expression, either harmful apathy is present or the suggestions of overleadership are showing signs of influence. In either case there can be no whole-hearted support of the vote taken.

* * *

The second element of administration is control, or execution of the policies accepted by the majority. In this executive work, provided that the policies have been formulated after the right plan, direct-line efficiency is possible and proper. Suppose the meeting has decided, in all fair discussion and vote, to direct the "maintenance committee" to restrict the parking of automobiles by reserving a space of 100 feet around the front of the building. Such a policy should then be carried out with complete effectiveness by this committee, its chairman delegating the necessary duties to his associates and the committee members insisting upon the exact observance of the rule.

It is fair to say that there can be no particular Democracy in the actual process of enforcement of policy—and need not be; the Democracy lies chiefly in the process of agreement. However—and this is an important point—in the execution of policies it frequently happens that a minor issue arises, a smaller matter of policy is in question. Suppose that the above-mentioned committee finds itself in discussion with a member, who asserts that the carrying out of the policy is arbitrary and unreasonable, and that the intent of the organization is to confine the parking restrictions to the time shortly before and during the meetings of the organization and not at all after the meetings are over. Obviously here we have a subtopic of policy to settle, and in such a case the chairman of the committee or the aggrieved member, or both, should take the question again to a general meeting of the organization, or to an executive committee, if there is one.

This suggests the judicial function, which is generally added to the legislative and executive. The exercise of the judicial function is absolutely necessary, but except in very large and legal societies, cities, states and nations, it need not be separately organized. The

(Continued on page 13)

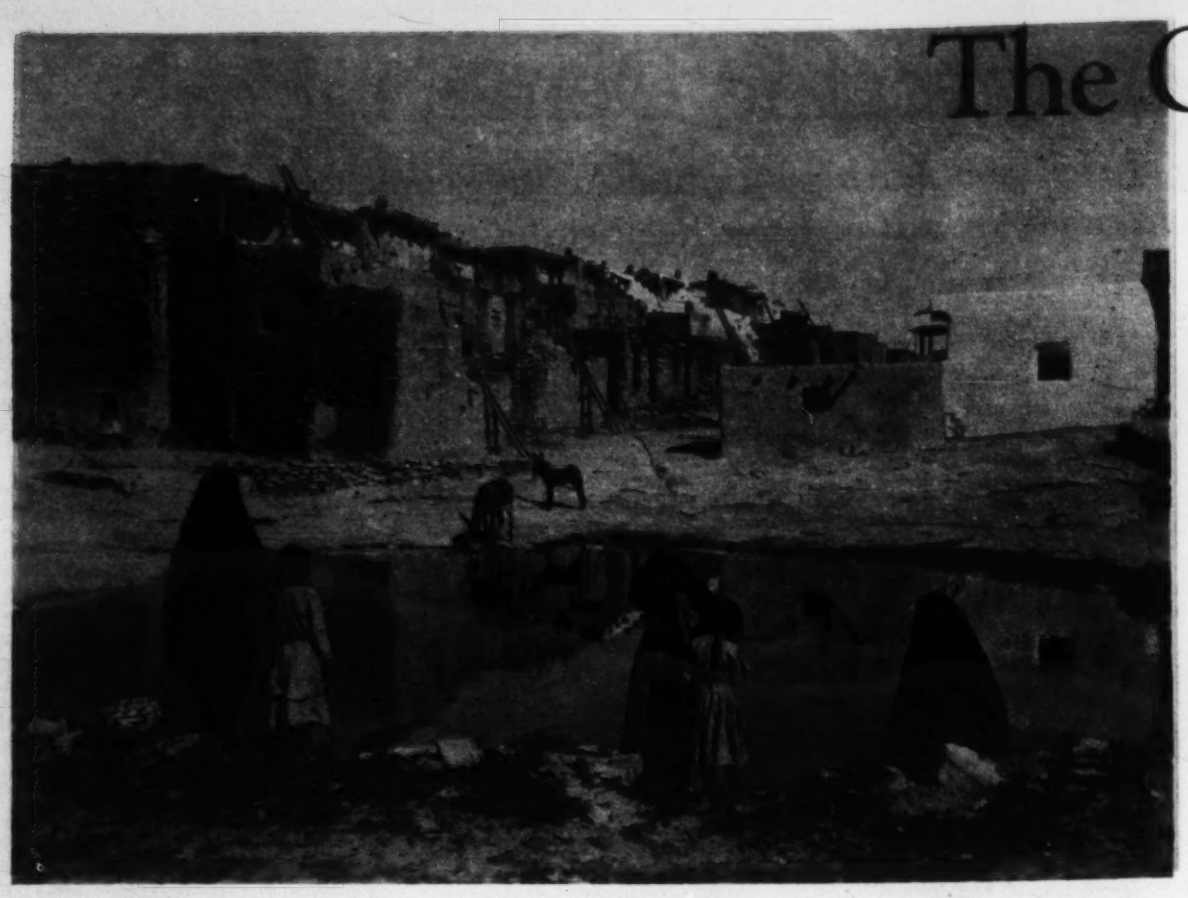
SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY—DEMOCRACY IN THE MAKING

A WOMEN'S CLUB—DEMOCRACY IN PRACTICE

The Oldest City in th

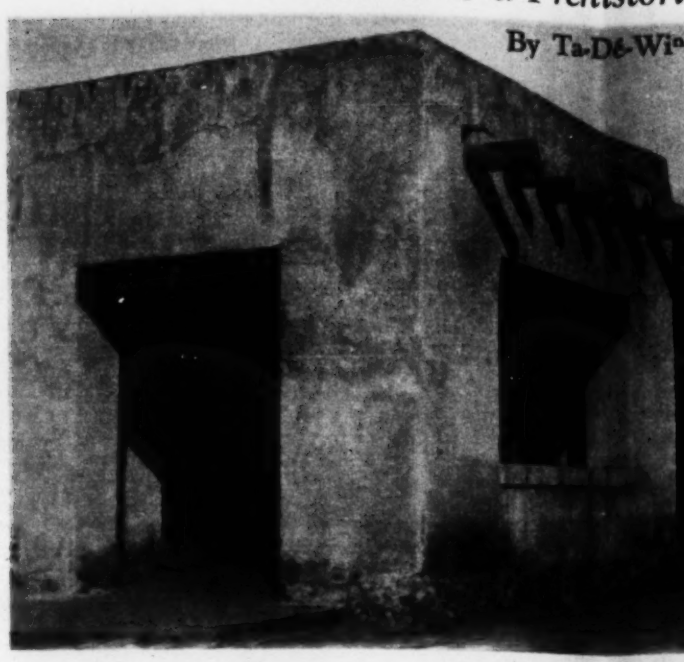
Santa Fé, New Mexico, and St. Augu the Spaniards Arrived in the Acoma Is a Prehistori

By Ta-Dé-Wi



IN THE "SKY CITY" OF ACOMA Courtesy Santa Fé Railway

In Prehistoric Times This Indian Village Existed on a Mesa Top in New Mexico. A Natural Rock Reservoir Is in the Foreground.



PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS.

Built in 1609. It Has Housed Spanish, Mexican, Indian, and American Administra Wrote Part of "Ben Hur.

THE TWO CITIES that are reputed to be the oldest in the United States and the one that really is: such is the peculiar rating accorded to Santa Fé, New Mexico; St. Augustine, Fla., and Acoma, the "Sky City" of the desert.

Far apart as to distance, the three are yet similar, inasmuch as they still reveal evidences of Spanish culture and language, for in each city the words plaza and fiesta are heard rather than square and festival. Each one of these cities presents its claim to being the oldest in the United States, not in tiresome arguments, but by proudly pointing to houses, palaces and adobe homes of an era long gone by.

Sánta Fé

La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (the Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis) is the cumbersome title which the early Spaniards bestowed upon this fair city, but fortunately for those who must pronounce it, it was soon shortened to Santa Fé. The city is different, no doubt about that, for no skyscrapers greet the eye, no deafening wheels of industry disturb the serenity of this capital of New Mexico, which has no suburbs, but just the neighborly Indian pueblos.

Somewhat apart from the Plaza is its old Mexican settlement with streets as winding and as narrow as the streets of Boston, where the window frames of the unpretentious homes are painted a virgin blue to keep the "evil one" away. There, too, the burros almost hidden under their loads of brushwood amble along, and last, but decidedly not least, is the "oldest house in the country." It is just an inconspicuous, adobe house one story high, though once it had a second floor. That was in the long ago, in 1540, to be exact, when Gen. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and his Spaniards came to New Mexico and took a ready-made Indian village for headquarters. It was so much easier to do that than to stop and build a town and it was in this "oldest" house that Coronado lived.

"This," say the inhabitants of Santa Fé, "makes us the oldest city in the United States and this house of Coronado's is the oldest house in the country."

In modern Santa Fé and its Plaza, the visitor can sit and think or just sit and watch the world go by, as a heterogeneous stream of Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians and Americans go their way. Even in the twentieth century Santa Fé, Spain intrudes, for Spanish is heard, there is a weekly newspaper, El Nuevo Mexicano, printed in Spanish, and the proceedings of the lower house of the State Legislature are regularly conducted in both Spanish and English.

From the Plaza one is aware of the gracious charm of the city, acquired through its modern architectural style, which alone should make Santa Fé famous, for fronting the Plaza is the State Art Museum and beyond one corner protrudes the La Fonda Hotel. Both buildings are good examples of the Santa Fé type of architecture which is pleasing to the eye and a reflection of the history of the country, as it is a composite adaptation of the terraced, adobe homes of the pueblos, the rambling missions of the Franciscans and the spacious and exclusive haciendas of the Spanish nobles.

A small group of citizens with vision said, "Why go abroad for an architectural style? Why not adapt for a true American type the buildings around us that have stood the test of centuries?"

They were listened to, with the result that Santa Fé is refreshingly original as to architecture, and besides the public buildings and hotels, garage owners and private citizens are building in this Santa Fé mode. It is quite in keeping with this individually artistic city that the American Institute of Archæology should have established a school and museum here, as at Athens, Rome and Jerusalem.

* * *

Close by the State Museum and also facing the Plaza stands the old Palace of the Governors. As viewed from the Plaza so did it appear when it was built about 1609. Just a low-roofed, square adobe building with the usual patio—but what a history! Here, where Spanish, Mexican and American governors lived successively, the Indians ruled supreme from 1680 to 1692, when, tired of the despotism of the Spaniards, they drove them out of New Mexico. When at last the Spaniards returned under de Vargas they had learned their lessons, and where once the Indians found tyrants they now beheld friends. Today the Pueblos come into Santa Fé during its fiesta and in front of the Palace of the Governors which once they themselves occupied, they give their ceremonials, such as the basket dance, which expresses their thanks for a good harvest.

Spaniards and Mexicans, however, finally made way for the Americans in 1848 and until the Capitol was built in 1886 their rulers stayed in this old Palace of the Governors. One writer mentions that "in the room for the thirteen councilmen and eight officers, figured calico was tacked to the walls to prevent members from carrying away whitewash on their coats."

It was here in the old palace that General Lew Wallace, while Governor of New Mexico, wrote some of the chapters of Ben Hur, and in the room now occupied by the Historical Society of New Mexico the governors delivered their inaugural addresses, save Gov. Edmund G. Ross, who had the oath of office administered at sunrise as he stood on the palace roof, hailed as the Montezuma of his political party, which had won out at the polls a few months previous.

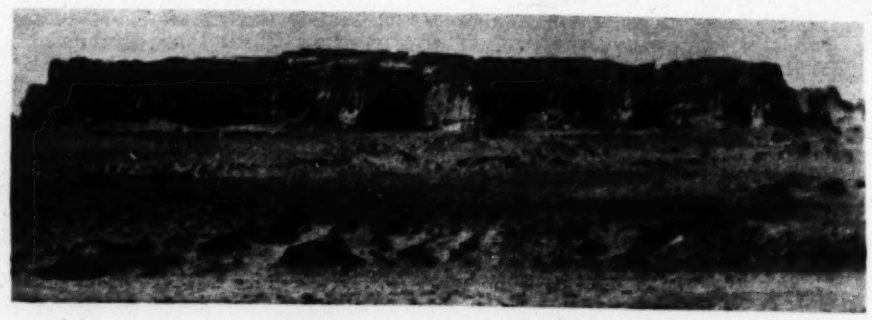
Truly the old Palace of the Governors has earned its place among the immortals.

St. Augustine

Now comes St. Augustine, Fla., to claim the honor also of being the oldest city in the United States. Say the St. Augustinians:

"We really are the oldest, because when Pedro Menéndez de Avilés arrived in 1565, although there was an Indian village already here, de Avilés built his own settlement instead of taking over the palmetto-thatched huts of the Indians. That makes us the oldest city in the country."

If the visitor wants presented to him in the most pictorial way the ever-changing and colorful story of old St. Augustine, which has been under Spanish, French, British and American flags, let him visit the city during the three-



THE "ACROPOLIS OF AMERICA"

Acoma, Built Atop a Mesa, Has Been Called the "Oldest Continuously Inhabited City in the United States."

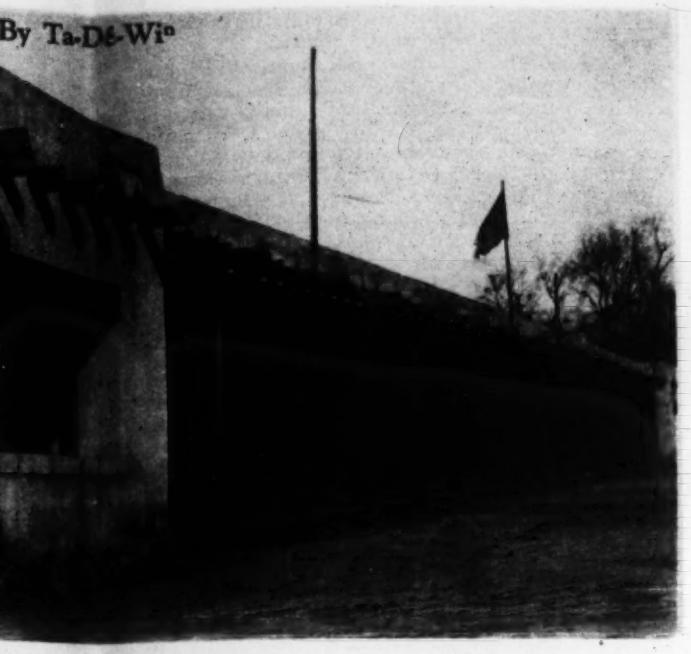
ONE OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MANY

The Illusion of Being in Spain Comes to a Visitor Wandering T

in the United States?

St. Augustine, Florida, Existed When ved in the Sixteenth Century; Prehistoric Acropolis

By Ta-Dé-Wi



F THE GOVERNORS, SANTA FÉ
nd American Administrations. Here Gen. Lew Wallace, While Governor of New Mexico, Wrote Part of "Ben Hur."

THE OLD CITY GATES, ST. AUGUSTINE
Formerly a Part of the City Walls, and on the Route Traversed by Ponce de León.
Photo by Walter Jordan

Courtesy, Florida East Coast Railway
AUGUSTINE'S MANY QUAINT STREETS
to a Visitor Wandering Through Narrow By-Ways of the Florida City.

day historical pageant, given annually April 2, 3 and 4 on the anniversary of the landing of Ponce de León near by. The pageant is as brilliant as anything Spanish would be. De Avilés, though, is rather overshadowed by Ponce de León. The fact that the former arrived on the feast of San Augustin and named the city after that saint fades into insignificance under the romantic spell of Ponce de León and his fountain of youth.

Of course the pageant depicts how Ponce de León came and saw and said, "Pascua Florida" (flowery Easter), as he sighted the verdant shores on Easter Day, 1513, thus giving the new country a name as melodious as the land is beautiful. A twentieth-century Ponce de León in the habiliments of his namesake is always very much in evidence during the festivities.

* * *

Like Santa Fé, St. Augustine has its Plaza and its tourists, but to appreciate the city thoroughly one should take a native guide with his own auto and time and naïve vocabulary. Ponce de León goes along, too, for only a very short ride from the Plaza, where the shop windows display pictures of the debonair Spanish knight, behold the hotel of the same name, a modern one, but built in the gracious elegance of the Spanish Renaissance, with its balconies, loggias, turrets, domes and minarets. A corner of old Spain this might be, for not only is there displayed the heraldic lion, emblem of the city of León and its cavalier, but across the arch over the main gateway flare the words *"Bien venido"*—welcome!

The illusion of being in Spain continues as one drives through Cordova and Granada streets and narrow byways, intriguing ones with their balconies suspended in midair and artistic old doorways, and the many old houses from which to make the choice of the oldest.

Occasionally the hustling American present seems to dominate Spanish languor as one passes modern homes and office buildings. Pointing to the Florida East Coast Railway offices, the now loquacious guide becomes eloquent.

"If it hadn't been for Henry Flagler there wouldn't have been much of a modern St. Augustine," he bursts forth. "When he came he woke the people up, built the Alcázar and Ponce de León hotels and the Florida East Coast Railway. A good thing it was for us, for along came the tourists and they keep coming, to say nothing of the $1,000,000 annual income the railway gives the city."

A long speech for the taciturn youth, but to make up for it he drives for some time in silence, save for a word or two in explanation—out through the old city gates that were a part of the walls in 1620, away from the main highways and into the country under interlacing and overhanging branches of live oaks with their silvery drooping moss. A little farther on the guide stops.

"Fountain of Youth," he says, simply, and then adds, "sometimes it is here, sometimes the other side of the road."

It doesn't matter which, because from whatever refreshing spring the visitor drinks he may be sure that Ponce de León also drank from it, as he sampled every spring he came to, only he did not travel quite far enough west, nor bear to the north long enough to find the actual Fountain of Youth about which the Indians spoke and which as a matter of fact exists today in Florida.

As a fitting climax, one drives to the old medieval Fort San Marco, or as the British afterward called it, Fort Marion, famous among other things for its undisturbed vista and the so-called Osceola room, where there is a life-size group of the Seminole and his wife and son. It was in this fortress that Osceola was imprisoned. Although two Seminoles with him refused to eat and became thin enough to escape through the bars, Osceola refused.

"I was captured under a flag of truce," he said, "and it is for the white officers to release me." But he never was given his freedom.

Lovers of Florida and its gem city, St. Augustine, where snow is so scarce that when it falls it is recorded as an historical event, should be grateful to these Seminoles, as the United States decided that the easiest way to settle the question of the runaway slaves of the southern planters who found refuge with the Indians was to purchase Florida, but even when that was done in 1821 the Indians would not give up the slaves who trusted them.

STATE ART MUSEUM, SANTA FÉ
A Good Example of the Type of Architecture Evolved From Pueblo, Spanish, and Mission Styles.

Acoma

Last, there is the pueblo Acoma, standing in solitary state in a vast mesa-dotted plain in New Mexico, a veritable Acropolis of America on its rocky citadel, 357 feet high. Centuries old when first heard of by Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539, Acoma still wears on her brow the laurel bestowed upon her by F. W. Hodge, noted anthropologist, for being "the oldest continuously inhabited city in the United States." Known to have existed in prehistoric times, this "Sky City" of the desert challenges those interested to find out her correct age, for the lady herself will not tell it.

As Acoma was when rebuilt after being set fire to by the Spaniards in 1599, so she is today and so she will be tomorrow, a changeless Indian pueblo in a very much changing world. No wonder lofty Acoma is proud to think she was a well-organized pueblo long before Santa Fé and St. Augustine came into being.

A very modest and rough cart path diverging from the main road somewhat beyond Laguna, 17 miles from Acoma, leads to the "Sky City." Thus her only visitors are those who come to honor her ancient government and age-old customs and pray they will not get caught in a sand storm or break down one of the Indians' carefully tended irrigation ditches during the drive that zigzags past juniper bushes, sagebrush, cactus trees and yucca plants.

Those irrigation ditches that visitors to Acoma cross and recross are the same substantially built and laboriously hand-dug ones the Spanish found. Prehistoric ditches without a bit of doubt, to provide water then as now for their farming area in the little valley of the Rio San José, some leagues away from the pueblo. The land around Acoma has no permanent water supply, and today, as then, the Acoma Indians are good agriculturists. When one of these

(Continued on Page 15)

A Beacon for Navigators

Where Columbus Landed Nearly 450 Years Ago There Is Planned a Memorial Light to Guide Modern Ships and Airplanes on Their Courses

By William E. Pulliam

COLUMBUS FOUNTAIN, SANTO DOMINGO
The Oldest Walled-In Spring in the New World, It Was Constructed on the Bank of the Ozama River by Orders of the Great Navigator After He and His Crew Had Refreshed Themselves Following Their Long Voyage.

WHERE WAS THE first real estate boom in all the Americas? Where did the Spaniards establish the first permanent settlement in the New World? Where was the first gold found by the Spanish conquistadores? Where was the sole American capital to be founded in the fifteenth century?

Where—though he had been sent from the place in chains—did Columbus ask to be buried? Where was Hernán Cortés when a young man, a town clerk? What foreign territory missed by only one vote in the Senate becoming annexed to the United States in 1871, during President Grant's administration?

Where, today, is a project under way to erect the world's most impressive memorial to Columbus?

The answer to each of the foregoing questions is the same—Santo Domingo, so named by the earliest Spaniards, who affectionately called the place *la cuna* (cradle) of America.

The country officially is the Dominican Republic among the family of nations. Three centuries after its discovery, toward the close of the eighteenth century, at the time of Napoleon's heyday, the western end of the island was Saint Domingue to the French. Hence the frequent present-day erroneous spelling "San" Domingo. The French so pronounce the word for Saint, whereas in Spanish "Santo" before the proper name Domingo (for a male saint) is correct.

* * *

In all the annals of modern history there are none more fascinating or gripping than the chronicles of the early Spanish writers dealing with the Spanish colonization of the eastern portion of the island, the second in size of the Greater Antilles, or the French writings about the French civilization and culture implanted in the most prosperous colony under the reign of the Louis's.

Columbus blazed the way for others to follow: the English to Jamestown and Plymouth, the Dutch to Manhattan, the French to Louisiana and the Mississippi, the Portuguese to Brazil; with the result that today, apart from Canada and small holdings of England, France and Holland, there are 21 countries occupying the territory of the Western Hemisphere and these comprise the Pan American Union.

But back in Seville, wronged, misunderstood and shunned after four voyages of discovery, his expectations of royal favor dashed to the ground, poor Columbus wore out the last heavy years of his life. To the strain of countless vigils on his caravels during storms and stress of weather had been added disappointment at the base ingratitude of which he received so full a measure. Yet his transcendent work proved one of the greatest benefactions to humanity of any individual effort in the history of the world.

According to the last will and testament of his son, Diego, the father's last request was that his mortal remains be conveyed to and interred in the land of the new world he gave to his beloved monarchs Isabella and Ferdinand. And by providential intervention, it would seem, his remains have continued to lie all the years since 1540, in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, notwithstanding the wars of the eighteenth century, which wrested the control of "Hispaniola" from Spain and ceded the territory to France in 1795.

* * *

There are monuments and statues to Columbus in many lands, but they serve no practical purpose and sometimes are not even pleasing as works of art.

To the memory of such a world character is not a collective Pan-American memorial a just due? Fortunately a concrete plan is under way. Pan-Americanism at its best is to be symbolized by the construction in Santo Domingo of a great beacon to stand as a belated homage rendered by all the people of the Americas to Christopher Columbus. The memorial is to take a very practical form, combining sentiment and utility to a degree seldom found—an aid to navigation and to aviation as well. Viewed from above, the revolving beams of light will form a cross recumbent in majestic proportions. From the sea the lighting effect on cloudy nights will reflect a cross on the sky, a blood red brother of the Southern Cross.

The history of this undertaking is most interesting, for it goes back many years and a significant feature is that it has made substantial progress during the last three years, notwithstanding the world-wide depression. The Dominican Government has borne the attendant expense incident to the initial stages and this, too, at a time of retrenchments and sacrifices at home. The initial steps were taken at the Fifth Pan-American Conference held in Santiago de Chile in April, 1923, when a resolution in favor of the memorial was adopted by signatories representing the several Pan-American states.

The resolution provided for the erection on the coast of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, of a monumental lighthouse to be "built with the coöperation of the governments and peoples of America and with the further coöperation of the other peoples of the earth." Later on, the resolution was reaffirmed at the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana in 1928. Again by the Seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, December, 1933, which urged renewed efforts in furtherance of the endeavor. In Spanish-speaking countries the memorial is known and referred to as Faro de Colon.

The Congress of the United States in a formal resolution adopted in January, 1927, approved the project, and in pursuance of the resolution President Coolidge later addressed a special message to Congress approving a recommendation of the Secretary of State that an appropriation be made as the share of the United States for the project. In October, 1931, the League of Nations at Geneva formally ratified the plan and gave its approval.

* * *

The capital of Santo Domingo occupies almost the central geographical position in and among the four islands of the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti-Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico) and likewise lies practically midway in the Caribbean between the mainland of the United States and the northern coast line of South America.

The practical development of the undertaking has consisted of an international competition among many of the world's leading architects, whose plans were exhibited in Madrid under the auspices of the Spanish Government in 1929, from which 10 awards were made among some 450 architects registered from more than 40 different countries. The final concourse was held at Rio de Janeiro, sponsored by the Brazilian Government, in October, 1931, when the award was given to a young English architect, Joseph L. Gleave, age 25, whose design represents his labor dedicated to the task practically from the time of his graduation from an English school of architecture in Manchester. Ten thousand dollars was awarded to him by the Dominican Republic. The next step was the production of a model of the accepted design for exhibition at the Century of Progress exposition, Chicago, last year.

With restored equilibrium in the world's economic situation, the necessary campaign is to be undertaken to raise funds in order to carry out the idea. The cost is estimated at approximately $2,000,000. With its universal appeal, a satisfactory response is expected, for the site selected is the very land that Columbus loved.

* * *

Santo Domingo was Spain's stepping-stone to a meteoric career of greatness, glory and conquest. Among the young Spanish soldiers of fortune who served with and under Columbus, many started from Santo Domingo on subsequent exploring expeditions. Of these may be mentioned the venturesome Hernán Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico: the intrepid Vasco Núñez de Balboa, first white person to gaze upon the Pacific Ocean; the dauntless Francisco Pizarro, the subjugator of the Incas: the visionary yet heroic Ponce de Leon, seeker after the fabled fountain of youth; Juan Esquivel, who seized Jamaica, and Rodrigo de Bastidas, whom destiny led to Santa Marta on the mainland.

Surely an altruistic undertaking, an homage in a practical form, the Faro de Colon, by reason of its non-political, non-sectarian, but purely Pan-American appeal, should not lack support, popular as well as governmental. Is not Christopher Columbus the common creditor of all Americans?

The undertaking, in a large measure, with the assistance of the Dominican Government, is under the auspices and patronage of the Pan American Union, Washington, that internationally known institution supported by the various American republics, which by its close contacts and sympathetic understanding promotes and fosters cultural relations among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. When completed the project would go far to cement better Pan-American relations.

CROSSROADS OF THE GREATER ANTILLES
The Proposed Light, as the Map Shows, Will Occupy a Central Position Among the Four Important Caribbean Islands.

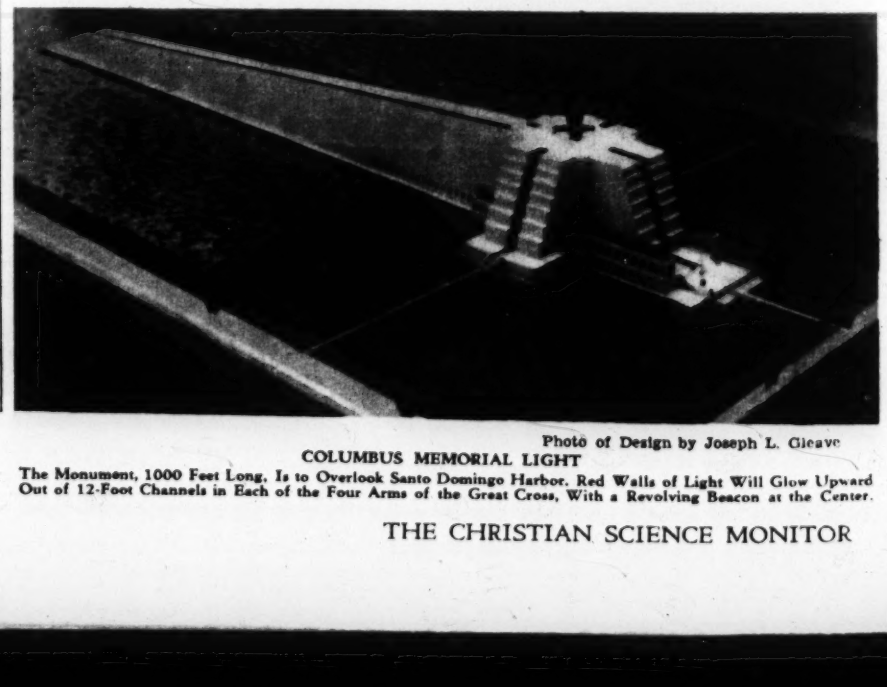


Photo of Design by Joseph L. Gleave
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHT
The Monument, 1000 Feet Long, Is to Overlook Santo Domingo Harbor. Red Walls of Light Will Glow Upward Out of 12-Foot Channels in Each of the Four Arms of the Great Cross, With a Revolving Beacon at the Center.

Among the New Books

The World and Mr. Wells

Experiment in Autobiography, Vol. II, by H. G. Wells. London: Cresset Press and Victor Gollancz. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan (two volumes in one). $4.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this autobiography of "an individual becoming the conscious Common Man of his time and culture . . . a specimen drop from the changing ocean of general political opinion" maintains and indeed surpasses the interest of the first. As he grows older and purpose is consolidated, when in fact he has emerged from the economic trap from which most of his contemporaries failed to emerge, Mr. Wells makes an ever richer and more suggestive subject for self-portraiture. He has above all the gift of tongues; his influence on his generation would have been much less if he had presented the same ideas dully. One thinks of him as some popular journalistic, art-hating Plato making Utopias out of words of honey.

Moreover, Mr. Wells is a good and typical modern journalist in that he talks rather than writes to the reader. He is the popularizer. He has a boundless faith in the power of a chat. He believes in "talking it over" with the universe, with the world, life, Woman, the Common Man, Roosevelt, Stalin; at one time he took to "talking it over" with a peculiar deity of his own making. Readers may also remember how in the novel called "Marriage" his unhappy couple went away to Labrador for six months—to talk.

It is a strange faith. One of its effects upon his autobiography is sometimes to make it all talk and explanation and no Mr. Wells. What Henry James said of the characters in Mr. Wells's novels—"I see you 'behave' all along much more than I see them (the characters) . . ."—may be applied to the relation of his self-explanations to himself.

This no doubt is a truism about all egoists. Mr. Wells pretends that he likes to get at the facts and makes a great song about his coldness, his scientifically trained habits, etc., etc., but it seems rather more true that he is an imaginative man first and foremost and simply hates facts and flees definition as hard as he can. He won't really come to terms. What we call actuality he calls a drug, what he calls actuality we call Utopian materialism perhaps, or again flight. He is quite clear about the flight element in his character. It may, as he says, be a characteristic of all intellectuals.

* * *

Every page of his book contains material that demands discussion, that calls out excited protest or enthusiastic agreement. Mr. Wells records his reactions to such utterly antipathetic influences as Henry James and Conrad, his determination to be a journalist rather than an artist, to write a novel of ideas, eschew character and think in terms of a new world. He wanted to make money also. His materialism, contrasted say with the æstheticism of James, is the expression of a desire for security and freedom. Being a man of means, James had no need to be a materialist.

The money-making choice was also made by Arnold Bennett, of whom an excellent portrait is drawn—there is a nice remark about Bennett's painting: Wells said, "Arnold, you paint like royalty." That choice accounts for the fact that both these self-made Victorians produced far too much inferior work. In the case of Mr. Wells this has damaged his causes.

* * *

Mr. Wells's dislike of nationalism leads to severe criticism of men like Lord Grey, Balfour, Tyrrell, mainly on class grounds; but his account of their supposed training in history is simply grotesque. The fact is that the English governing class is a well-educated class because its education is obtained from travel and society as well as in the schools; in Mr. Wells's time the rest of England were given the schools as compensation for not having these far more important privileges. Of course, what we mean by education and what Mr. Wells means are two different things! To be educated, according to him, is to be trained to synthesize views into a sound working philosophy of life which will govern and "place" every contingency. If one's impressions are too vivid they cannot be dominated and one is uneducable—an artist in fact.

The most blasting criticism of this kind of education is supplied by Mr. Wells's account of the highly educated Mr. Wells's interview with the highly educated Mr. Stalin. It was simply impossible for the man who believed in capitalist planning to make any intellectual contact with the man who believed in Marxism. Here were two Common Men and they had to talk through an interpreter—a fact that Mr. Wells characteristically blames on the bad state of the world! Mr. Wells's attempt to show that Stalin and Roosevelt were doing the same thing was a pathetic failure. Stalin, in fact, makes Mr. Wells seem very woolly and rather futile.

V. S. PRITCHETT

[The first volume of the English edition of this autobiography was reviewed in this newspaper on Oct. 26.]

H. G. WELLS

"Moral Jiu-Jitsu"

The Power of Non-Violence, by Richard B. Gregg. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50.

READERS WHO HAVE SWORN never to become margin markers will have to endure temptation throughout this book. For example:

To have the finer potentialities of men flower forth and bear fruit enhances the morale of all who learn of it.

Hatred eats up our energies and our imaginations. If you hate a man sufficiently, you cannot get him out of your mind, you are attached to him, you are his slave. The thought of him is an obsession; it wastes most of your time. Courage, like anger, implies an attempt to end the threat of the opposing force by driving it away, making it submissive, or destroying it. . . . That is to say, courage implies willingness to engage in conflict on the same plane in which the threatening force is found. . . . But love involves not only a willingness to take risks and face the threatening force, but also a desire and usually an ability to lift the conflict to a higher plane.

* * *

It takes an understanding of such truths as these to make successful non-violent resistants. Cowardly acquiescence is far from the goal of Mr. Gregg's passive resistant, who will not shrink from suffering for what he thinks is right, but simply refuses to inflict violence in return, either to impose his views on others or to prevent them from using violence against him. But this resistant is not unarmed. In the place of the physical weapons he lacks he carries a two-edged sword of love and reason and an armor of a knowledge not shared by his violent opponents—a knowledge of human nature based on such provable and positive values that in the long run it might well be counted on to assure victory for its possessor.

Mr. Gregg offers some detailed description of this knowledge in a chapter called "Moral Jiu-Jitsu," and further explicit explanation of the mental and moral processes on which non-violent resistance depends in another chapter on "What Happens." More interesting or more readily understandable reading would be hard to find.

Strange as it may strike one, Mr. Gregg, in offering what he believes to be an "effective substitute for war," has many good things to say of war, and would show that the "virtues" which are developed or exercised in war are also fully employed in passive resistance. As a result, he invites fusillades from both militarist and pacifist camps.

But if the total appeal of passive resistance is as strong on the field of conflict as is the appeal of Mr. Gregg's arguments for it in the armchair, patriots will do well to turn from manuals of war to those testaments which proclaim the power of love and the essential decency of mankind. Men deny these in violence. Mr. Gregg's plea is a plea for their affirmation.

* * *

That the author has felt Gandhi's influence would be obvious even if the jacket did not announce that he knew him personally in India. One would say that only the Mahatma could be more eloquent in behalf of the power of non-violence, or passive resistance, than this Western convert, who is convinced that true non-violent methods are applicable through Western thought to Western problems.

But it is not alone for a remarkably able presentation of his views that Mr. Gregg should be widely read. For the considerable learning which his very readable writing represents, for his summations of numerous theories of militarists, psychologists, revolutionists and more spiritual philosophers, he should receive the gratitude of all readers who must also run.

C. M.

Edwardian Family

Lost Shepherd, by Roland Lushington. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.

WE ARE TOLD in the blurb that "Lost Shepherd" was intended as a gentle Edwardian satire, but that when Mr. Lushington became involved with his clergyman's family their human traits were too much for him and he wrote instead this charming and sympathetic novel.

The characters are true-blue Edwardians with the exception of the wife, Fanny Abbotts, who has an incisiveness and objectivity in her nature which are far more common among the modern young. Mrs. Abbotts had chosen a conventional marriage and had run away from what might have been a serious but unorthodox emotional complication. But once that was over she faced up to her situation in an entirely modern, realistic fashion. But even if ahead of her period she does not appear too out of place by the side of her husband, the preoccupied and unobservant clergyman. Her brother Sebastian, on the other hand, completely lacked realism. He was a believer in the divine right of the upper classes. He could drift to Canada in the traditional way of wasters and turn up again without a word of explanation, and no money, in a magnificent motorcar, driven by a chauffeur in the family livery. No wonder the rector was exasperated—more so because Fanny accepted Sebastian's vagaries without question or comment.

The two Abbotts children complete the family picture—the elder a model schoolboy, the younger sensitive and largely misunderstood.

Mr. Lushington is to be congratulated on his entertaining and intimate study.

William H. Wise is republishing Edwin Markham's anthologies of American, Classic English and Modern English Poetry, each complete in one volume. Each of the three was originally published in three volumes.

Wings of Fancy

Branches Green, by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

IT IS ALWAYS a pleasure and a fresh delight to read prose or poetry by Rachel Field. Like her previous work, her latest volume of verse lifts you up on the wings of fancy into that dawn and twilight world of which you have ever been vaguely conscious and which always seems much closer viewed through a poet's interpretation of the ageless wisdom of the child.

Her writing is something to read rather than talk about. You don't stop until you reach the last page, and you wish there were more. The pen and ink drawings by Dorothy P. Lathrop add just the desired decoration without intruding on the territory of the poems, which will be thoroughly enjoyed by adults and children both.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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The Vanguard of the New Pocket-Size Soviet Library

Supply and Trade in the U. S. S. R., by W. Nodel. London: Gollancz. 3s. 6d.

Health Protection in the U. S. S. R., by N. A. Semashko. London: Gollancz. 3s. 6d.

The Soviet Theater, by P. A. Markov. London: Gollancz. 5s.

Foreign Trade in the U. S. S. R., by J. D. Janson. London: Gollancz. 3s. 6d.

FOUR POCKET-SIZE volumes constitute the vanguard of a series of 13 books, each written by a Soviet specialist in a particular field. The purpose of this series, which is called the New Soviet Library, is, according to the publisher's announcement, "to describe and explain the Soviet system and method in economic, political, social and artistic life."

Judging from these first four volumes, the series possesses both definite merits and conspicuous defects. The need for fuller and more exact information in the outside world about Soviet policies, institutions and daily life is unquestionable; and the specialized works under review often contain facts and figures which escape the notice of the impressionistic foreign chronicler of observations in Russia.

* * *

Probably the most valuable, certainly the least controversial, of the books is Mr. Markov's account of the contemporary Soviet theater. The author has been closely associated with the work of the Moscow Art Theater, and is especially appreciative of the development of the art of realistic acting under the direction of the new venerable Constantine Stanislavsky. At the same time he is hospitable and generous in his appraisals of other distinguished Soviet régisseurs, such as Vakhtangov, Meierhold and Tairov. Thirty-six plates, showing characteristic settings of Soviet plays, operas and ballets, add much to the value and attractiveness of the book. If one makes allowance for an occasional lapse into the vague wordiness which is perhaps more characteristic of Russian than of Western criticism, Mr. Markov may be congratulated on an excellent interpretation of the distinguished achievements of the contemporary Russian theater.

Mr. Semashko, who for some time occupied the post of Commissar for Health, describes the ambitious Soviet program of health protection, which includes, apart from medicinal measures, such things as the fostering of sport and organized excursions for holiday groups and the sending of many workers and employees to rest homes and sanatoriums.

A number of interesting facts about Soviet trade (its slight scope, in comparison with the volume of world trade, the growth of Soviet exports to Eastern markets, the increasing necessity for a reasonably even balance of payments with the individual countries with which the Soviet Union carries on trade) emerge from Mr. Janson's review.

Mr. Nodel outlines the structure of Soviet internal trade, carried on largely through consumers' coöperatives which, like all other Soviet institutions, are closely controlled by the state and the Communist Party.

The series would gain in value and in appeal to unprejudiced foreign readers if it were not so thoroughly permeated by the conviction that everything is for the best in the Soviet Union and everything is for the worst in all other countries. Mr. Markov, to be sure, is free from criticism in this respect; but Mr. Nodel and Mr. Janson are pretty bad offenders in distorting the facts of Soviet economic life to agree with the theories of Communist propaganda. Space forbids a detailed listing of the many dogmatic assertions in their books which may be qualified either as definitely false and misleading or as highly debatable; the following characteristic quotation from Mr. Janson must suffice:

"In the U. S. S. R. poverty, hunger and unemployment have been abolished."

* * *

In actual fact the Soviet Union is the only European country which has experienced mass mortality from hunger and related causes in recent years; the stark poverty of the Russian countryside exceeds anything that is known or even imagined in America or western Europe. The reader with some experience of Russian life is annoyed or amused, depending on his mood, by the constant bland assumption of the authors that there has been no fall in the purchasing power of the ruble in recent years: an assumption which completely invalidates their statements about the improved living condition of the population during this period.

In general it seems a pity that the authors of this potentially valuable series of descriptions of Soviet life, policies and institutions should have started out with an apparent determination to exclude the faintest shade of criticism from their writings. One naturally expects them to make out the best possible case for their government's theories and practice. But this case would be more convincing if they permitted themselves as much freedom as Stalin, Molotov and other Communist leaders not infrequently claim in candidly pointing out the failures and shortcomings which are mingled with the achievements of the Soviet régime.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

A Disciple of Aesop

A Mad Lady's Garland, by Ruth Pitter. London: Cresset Press. 3s. 6d. net.

RUTH PITTER IS an English poet whose work has been overlooked although she has been writing for many years. The rage for "fashionable" free verse and experiments in unintelligibility has probably been responsible for this neglect. Nobody wanted to read work that was so quiet, so austere, so honest in its acknowledgment of its sources. It was too "traditional"; and during the last 10 years, to be traditional in England was to be condemned as dull and imitative.

One or two people, however, noticed Miss Pitter, and collected the slim and modest volumes issued by publishers who were willing to lose money on her. Mr. Belloc, more than four years ago, wrote a preface to a collection of poems published by Sheed and Ward, in which he stated that in his belief Ruth Pitter was destined to be a permanent addition to the pantheon of English letters. The present reviewer rashly wrote an enthusiastic leader in The Spectator proclaiming his quixotic opinion that here was a poet who possessed not only a consummate technique, but also that "still small voice" without which verse can never become poetry.

After a long silence, Miss Pitter has produced something which resembles her other work only in its technical excellence. She has turned to humor and satire, and like Aesop and La Fontaine, speaks through the mouths of such minor critics of humanity as the flea, the spider, the caterpillar, the domestic cat, the mayfly, the earwig. Perhaps despairing of the direct approach to her goal, she has attacked it by this oblique method. I think that in this world of today, which demands always more and more novelty, she will more quickly gain a hearing. I see already that this little book of fables is receiving attention, and being proclaimed as something unique in modern poetry.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about her work is the sanity of her judgment. She is not shaken by the latest craze. Like the cockroach into whose mandible she puts a song, she can say:

Moderns? oh yeah, you call yourselves modern?
Well, I've been as modern as you
Any time these million years.
Coal-age ferns
Which I crawled through
And incipient conifers
Anticipating Wyndham Lewis
Said, "What a filthy vapid stew is
Modern life that can produce
That!"

She has also a remarkable ability to use ancient phrases, measures, and verse forms, and to imbue them with new life. She is obviously a devoted student of Edmund Spenser, and indeed one might venture to say that her devices of using deliberate archaisms and inversions are copied from him, since he was the first English poet to be so conscious of the historical development of his native tongue as to be able to hark back to words and modes of speech long fallen into disuse. She has also learned from Spenser how to manipulate and digest a single idea so that it can be perfectly contained within the limits of a single stanza. Here is an example, which shows also her wholly humorous resuscitation of obsolete phrases. The stanza, significantly a Spenserian stanza such as is used in "The Faery Queene," is from a poem called "Resurgam," in which a heretical caterpillar tells the bewildering story of his metamorphosis. In the course of that story he says:

Methought I saw a winged creature fly
That seemed most nearly of the Cherubim:
His pinions white with many a dusky eye
And dainty down on every part of him;
Noble he was in every lightsome limb;
He scorned to browse upon the herbage dun,
But of the flowers which in his sight were dim
Sipped wantonly and tasted one by one;
Then at my side sat down and glistered in the sun.

Notice the harmonious construction of the phrases, with skilled delicacy of alliteration, and round chiming of vowel sounds up and down the scale. That is the work of a poet who has labored to know her craft and has practiced it for a long time. That is why I believe that her work will also endure for a long time. It is nonfashionable, like all permanent things, such as bread, and water, or a well-made kitchen table.

RICHARD CHURCH

In Darkest Abyssinia

Desert and Forest, by L. M. Nesbitt. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

FOR SHEER, DOGGED human endurance there can scarcely be anything on record to beat the three-months journey through the hitherto unknown Danakil district of Africa by **Ludovic Nesbitt**, an English mining engineer, with two Italian companions and a small party of natives. The unassuming title of Mr. Nesbitt's book "Desert and Forest" gives no hint at all of the really remarkable feat of exploration he and his companions carried out.

Mr. Nesbitt and his two Italian friends, Signors Tullio Pastori and G. Rosina, are the first Europeans who have ever traversed the Abyssinian Danakil country. Several other parties have tried to do so. They all perished, overwhelmed either by the heat or by the savage Danakil tribesmen. Mr. Nesbitt's party lost three native servants, assassinated by the Danakils. Ten camels and three mules succumbed to the privations of the journey.

The record of such an expedition must naturally have its gruesome moments. But Mr. Nesbitt also has much to tell that is of deep and lasting interest. His close contact with the little-known Danakils, who live in the torrid northern part of the Great Rift depression, has enabled him to add greatly to geographical knowledge.

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THE CASTLE OF OLAVINLINNA FROM THE AIR

Varsity Men As Guides

VISITORS TO THE ancient Finnish fortress of Olavinlinna, set in the quiet blue waters of the Finnish lakeland, have lately found their pleasure greatly increased by the instruction of educated guides, who speak several languages fluently —university students seeking temporary employment.

Olavinlinna was built in 1475 when Finland was a part of Sweden, and throughout the following centuries was continually strengthened. Its duty was to withstand the invasions from Russia. But Olavinlinna fell to the Russians. Again, in 1721, the fortress changed hands and was returned to Sweden, in whose possession it remained until 1811, when Finland became part of Russia.

Since the declaration of the independence of Finland in 1918 the town of Nyslote, on the Kyrö Sound, opposite the fortress, has gone rapidly ahead. Now it is the central point for steamer traffic on Finland's waterways, shipping and working timber and forming a central tourist resort.

A. DAWSON

. . Democracy

(Continued from Page 7)

executive officers of the smaller societies may exercise this function, provided there is an easy appeal to the organization as a whole, or to an executive board or committee which is itself sensitively responsive to the entire organization.

This matter of an executive committee merits special attention, if our smaller organizations are to exercise functions that will strengthen the foundations of world-wide Democracy. When the society is composed of, say, 20 members, these may all conveniently meet together to work out the details of its operations and activity, with perhaps an occasional committee to arrange a lecture or to select furniture for the building or clubhouse. But with the growth of numbers comes the necessity of delegating duties and powers. How then is Democracy to be preserved? By all parties remembering that the board has no powers except those delegated for the execution of agreed-upon policies. This point requires a word of explanation.

An executive board of a democratically managed organization must not decide large policies; should these arise they must be referred to the main organization. To meet legal requirements the organization's basic document may state that the executive board has a specific list of powers, but that should never cloud the fact that if the organization is democratic it and not its executive board retains all the rights to determine its own activities. If the whole organization assumes that democratic administration allows it to vote away its powers once a year to any board or committee it is mistaken in its assumption. The board is servant of the whole membership, and must often ask for instructions or at the least for advisory votes. Moreover, its activities must be frequently reported for questions and criticisms by the larger body. A democratic society can never resign the right to determine its activities.

It is for these reasons that the terms "directors" and "trustees" are not so appropriate; the executive board of a democratic society does not direct, and the trustee is not usually responsible to the beneficiary. However, words are always of less importance than the spirit and the practice.

In the list of organizations given above are included business and schools and colleges. Business establishments seem to require a plan rather undemocratic, with an annually elected board of directors. But within that framework, as is being abundantly proved today, groups of workers may operate their activities on a democratic basis. Likewise the great private university may best be founded on the plan of a self-perpetuating board. It was within the control of such a board, nevertheless, that former President Eliot of Harvard University developed all those remarkable democratic procedures in the several faculties over which he presided as parliamentary chairman. A self-perpetuating board, when there is no membership experiencially competent and capable of convenient assembly, is wholly logical and justifiable, and is in no way prejudicial to extensive use of democratic methods within the organization.

It seems fair to say that if these many opportunities for the intelligent practice of democracy in the small were more fully used we might in time find that the foundations of Democracy would be less insecure. The building might then more closely resemble the structure of human brotherhood which we all hope Democracy may some day become.

Today's Contributors . . .

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT MAKOTO SAITO speaks with particular authority on the subject of naval control. He was head of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva conference of 1927 and has served several times as Minister of the Navy. He entered the navy in 1873, not long after it was created, and served continuously until 1919. He served as Governor-General of Korea from 1919 to 1928. In politics, he is an acknowledged liberal, and a consistent opponent of reactionary forces in government. HERBERT H. HILSCHER, American writer and steamship executive, to whom Viscount Saito made the significant remarks contained in this article, has been on an extended visit to the Far East. An article by him appeared in the Magazine Section for Sept. 12.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL is a member of the Monitor's London staff and author of numerous articles which have appeared in the Magazine Section.

PALMA WAYNE is a contributor to leading American periodicals. An article by her was published in the Magazine Section for Aug. 8.

DR. DANIEL A. POLING utilized the opportunities afforded him as president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor and editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald to gather material for his article in an extensive tour of Europe.

GODFREY LIAS, a member of the Monitor's London bureau, has contributed several articles to the Magazine Section.

DR. JOHN M. BREWER is director of the bureau of vocational guidance and associate professor of education in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and author of several books on vocational guidance.

TA-DE-WIN (Mabel F. Knight), an adopted member of the Omaha tribe, knows old American cities through knowing the Indians who live, or have lived, in them.

WILLIAM E. PULLIAM, who has had a long career as receiver-general of Dominican customs originated the project of the Pan-American Columbus Memorial in Santo Domingo.

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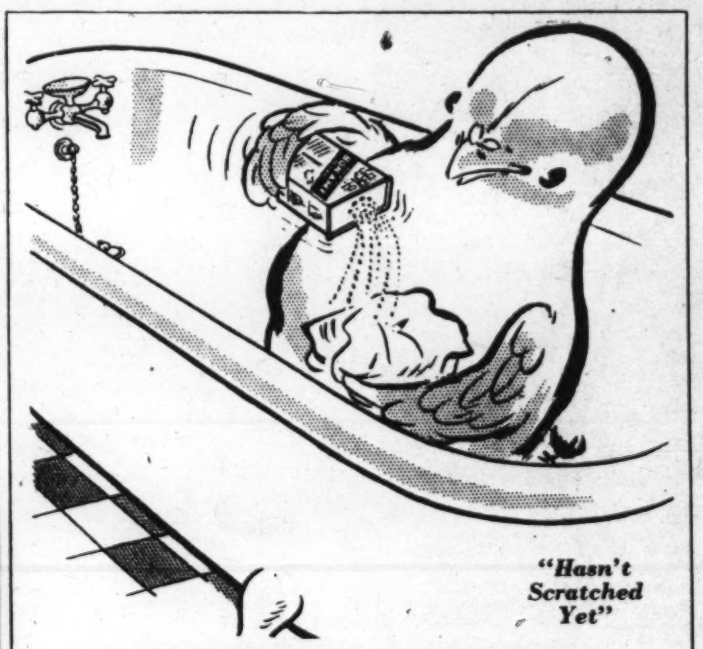

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Schools for Salvaging Youth

(Continued from Page 7)

index of her strength or weakness. If there are three serious reports in one week it means the offender is ready for the discipline cottage. The girls that are sent here often are a type by themselves. It does not mean they are bad; it only indicates they suffer from emotional instability and cannot stand group life.

No lip stick, rouge, no powder is permitted. The smuggling of these constitutes a serious offense. One must not lose sight of the fact that they are not dealing with college girls with ideals, but with mental derelicts who have never been concerned with personal consequences, only with personal impulses. They are here through a court sentence; this implies some law-breaking characteristic. They come in with no foundations of truth or honesty. Some have always lied since the day they were born. One girl on being questioned in regard to a stolen object asked boldly:

"What advantage would it be to me if I told the truth?"

"No present one," replied the superintendent. "Except if you tell the truth we will *trust* you and if you can be trusted here you will be trusted out in the world."

The correctional cottage is in charge of a woman of large heart and small experience in training girls called "bad." To her there are no bad girls, only "states of mind." The only punishment there is absolute silence. Unbearable quiet soon brings them into a chastened frame of mind. There is only one indication of a penal institution, and that is all the doors of ingress and egress of the cottages where the girls live are locked save one. This is the honor cottage.

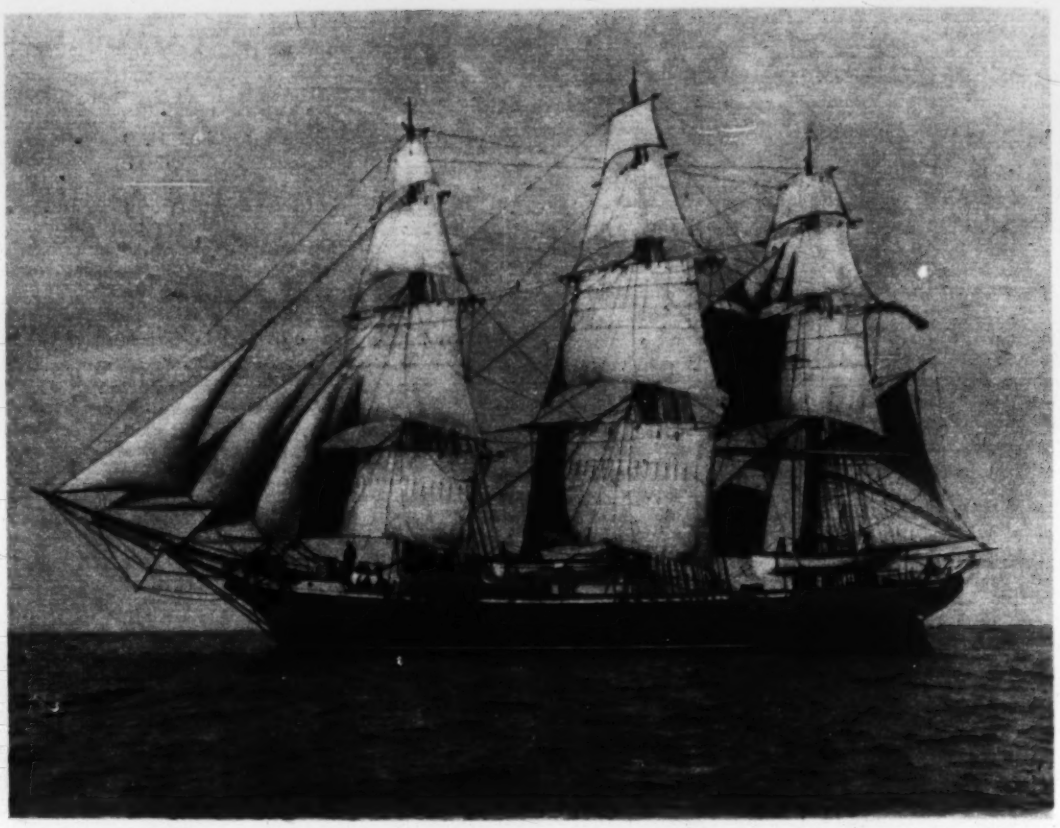
Through a sifting process, here come the girls who are found dependable. They are given details with responsibility, go to the garden for vegetables and fruits unaccompanied and drive the commissary truck from place to place. The honor cottage gives two-week camping trips and attendance at concerts in town and picnics on the beaches.

When the hour for a girl's dismissal arrives, she is sent out with a fully equipped wardrobe that gives her a feeling of self-respect that she looks like other girls. She is now out on parole and under surveillance of the parole officer until she is 21. A girl is not permitted to go out of the State without the parole officer's consent. Girls are often returned to the school for a second schooling until their relation toward life deepens into something like order. It happens that the first year some only pay the penalty for their acts and remain unchanged in their attitude toward society or their own ways. A girl often goes out with the same mental status she entered with. In some cases she is returned because too much is required of her in that rushing dynamo called the world. That is why on parole, if she is not returned to her own home, which in the latter case is not always advisable, she is never put in a family of wealth. The placement is preferably a middle-class one where it is agreed they give her supervised recreation. She eats at the table with them and goes out with the family in the car when they go.

Now then, how many are salvaged? Eighty-five per cent is the answer. Think of it, 85 per cent of totally inefficient timber reclaimed so that they are absorbed into community living and are again able to function as normal human beings!

I left after many weeks with a knowledge of tremendous unselfed service and ideals that were found workable and with the moving remembrance of 150 fresh untouched voices in chapel raised on high in one triumphant strain of

"This is my Father's world, Oh, let me ne'er forget,
That though the wrong seems oft so strong,
God is the Ruler yet."



THE JOSEPH CONRAD, A 203-TON SHIP

Photo by A. J. Villiers

Honor Lief Erikson

Persons of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Finnish and American origin combined this year in Seattle, Wash., for the most notable celebration of the Leif Erikson anniversary ever held in the Pacific Northwest.

In the several voyages of the Norsemen to America, they carried no firearms; later in the centuries when separation came between Norway and Sweden, it was accomplished without war; today the Nobel Peace Prize stamps the Norseman's love of peace.

Scandinavians keep the Leif Erikson incident alive for three reasons: first, because of their duty to their forefathers; second, because of their duty to the truth, and third, because of their duty to cherish this heroic deed with other glorious treasures of history.

British Tars

BUDDING BRITISH SAILORS are still eager for experience before the mast. Applicants for a crew of 15 have been overwhelming. The ship is the little full-rigged Joseph Conrad, formerly George Stage of Copenhagen, which has been fitting out at Ipswich. She will be the first full-rigged ship to fly the British flag for many years, and is the property of Mr. A. J. Villiers, the sailor journalist-author, and is being prepared for a two years' cruise. Hundreds of apprentices were willing to pay £150 for two years' instruction in seamanship. Mr. Villiers intends to follow the route taken by Captain James Cook when he sailed round the world in the years 1768-71, the cruise which resulted in adding Australia to the British Empire.

The Joseph Conrad will sail first to New York via Madeira and Bermuda and Mr. Villiers will there pick up some of his apprentices. His course is then south to Rio de Janeiro and round Cape Horn to Tahiti, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand and Australia through the Torres Strait and to the Cape of Good Hope via the East Indies, and so home.

The Joseph Conrad is a smaller ship than Captain Cook's Endeavour, being of only 203 tons gross compared with 370 tons. She is 100 feet long and carries every type of sail used in the famous tea clippers of the 'sixties of last century, even the little light studding-sails which are set when every "stitch" of canvas is piled on. Mr. Villiers himself is master and he has engaged two mates from the fleet of big Finnish sailing ships. The two deck-boys hail from Ipswich and have been given the names of "Hard Case" and "Stormalong."

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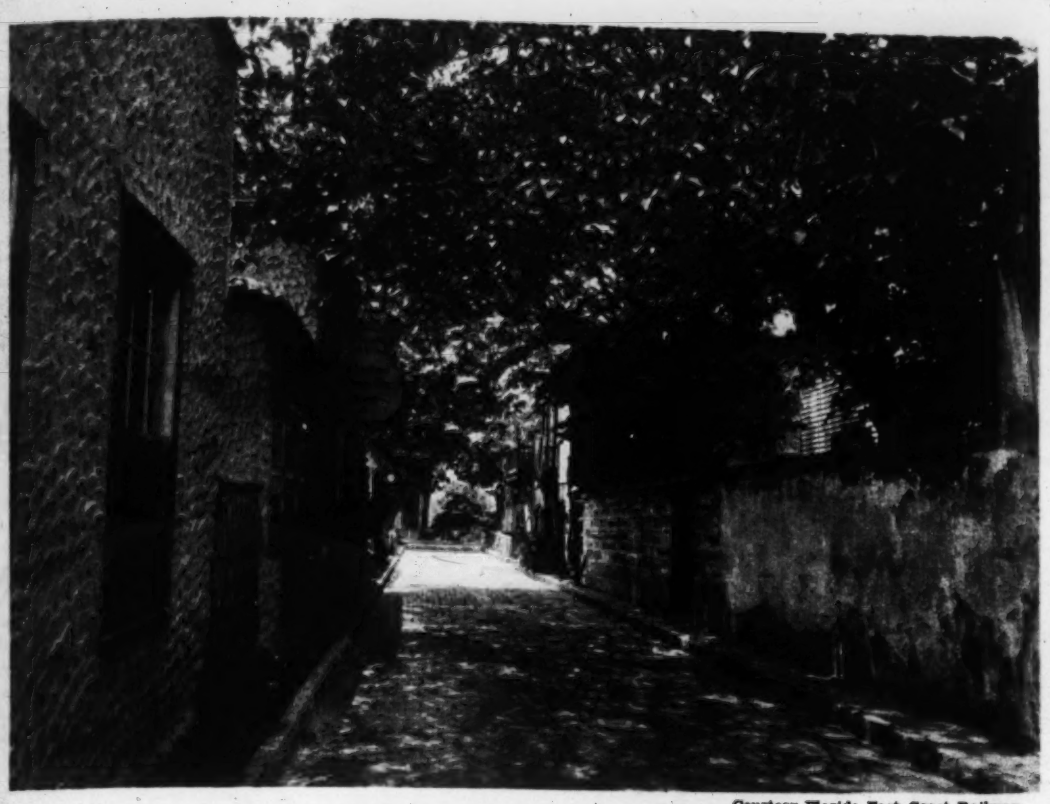

Courtesy Florida East Coast Railway

A NARROW STREET IN OLD ST. AUGUSTINE
Typical of the Old Part of the City, Where the Quaint Byways Slumber in Cool Shadows.

..Oldest Cities

(Continued from Page 9)

ditches gives way the Governor of Acoma orders out his Indians to mend it, and when they are all ready for the spring planting, then comes a corn ceremonial—the Indians' prayer to the infinite One to give them a good harvest.

Shortly before reaching Acoma there looms into view something like a gigantic tree stump, the Mesa Encantada (the Enchanted Mesa), demanding a little attention from the passers-by, for the story goes that once upon a time the Acoma Indians lived up there. Even today it remains in the minds of the old Indians how once their people occupied it until one day, when the Indians were harvesting in the fields below, a terrific storm destroyed the pathway up the mesa, whereupon they went farther on to Acoma—and so do the visitors.

Besides the narrow, rocky pathway up Acoma, there is an easy walk to the top, but even that is steep enough to make an eastern horse think twice before ascending, yet when the pueblo is reached, there are burros which gaze with boredom at the newcomers and keep on drinking from the natural rock reservoirs. Once on the tablelike top, a determined young woman followed by her satellites steps forward presenting a card with the legend, "One dollar admission fee to the pueblo; $5 more if a camera is used." But how does the pueblo spend its money? Very evidently there are no gas bills, no electricity bills, and no water taxes, for the women must bring the drinking and cooking water from the springs below.

It is courteous to visit the Governor of any Indian pueblo upon arrival, but that ceremony may be omitted if the official is away. If he stays away too long, he must pass over to the lieutenant-governor the two canes, of which he is very proud and which are the badge of his authority, as one was given the Indians by the Spaniards in 1620, the other by Abraham Lincoln. These Acoma Indians, like the other Pueblos, received their land in grants from the Spaniards, which were afterward ratified by the United States Government.

Nobody can get lost in Acoma, as it has simply three parallel rows of connected three storied, terraced, adobe homes, and the families occupying the second and third floors must reach them by outside ladders. Of course there is the Mission Church, which took 40 years in the building and covers almost as much space as the adobe homes of the Indians, from the doorways of which came forth women and children holding up fantastic vases and jars for the visitors to admire and buy. No men are seen, as they are down in the fields planting.

One woman of very subtle business ability invited the strangers into her attractive, first-floor home, where carefully folded blankets served as chairs in the daytime and beds at night, and where in one corner squatted her old mother, putting the finishing touches to a piece of pottery as she applied colors by means of a stick flattened at the end. Against the wall on the floor were displayed tantalizing shapes of finished pottery, but the hostess didn't make the *faux pas* of asking her visitors to buy. Oh, no, she merely pointed out the curved lines that formed the cloud designs, the straight lines that represented falling rain and the more conventionalized drawing for the ear of corn. She explained that rain is scarce and they pray for it to make their corn grow. What is in their hearts, they express on their pottery. Needless to say that when her guests left much of that pottery went with them.

From all sides one enjoys the unrivaled view of that desert stretch with its pink mesas and those huge rock formations that tower up at irregular intervals and take on fantastic shapes, such as elephants, camels, turrets and pyramids. These add to that awe-inspiring silence, once broken in the long ago as the Spanish knights came clanking through, looking for the gold they did not find.

In this ageless pueblo Indians have adopted the white man's religion, yet have their own ceremonials at will; they have their own ancient laws, yet abide by the laws of the Supreme Court; they have two names, one given by the church, the other by their people, and they spoke two languages, Indian and Spanish, before English was ever heard by them.

A world of its own, sufficient unto itself, is this Acropolis of America, Acoma, the "Sky City" of the desert.

Which is really the oldest city in the United States, Santa Fé, St. Augustine, or Acoma?

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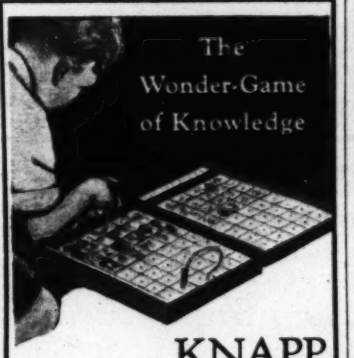

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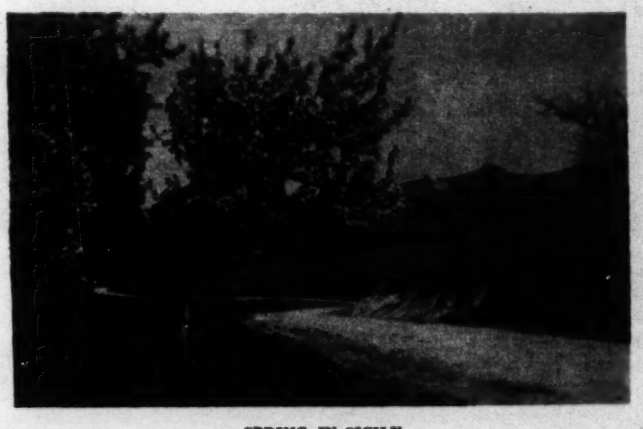

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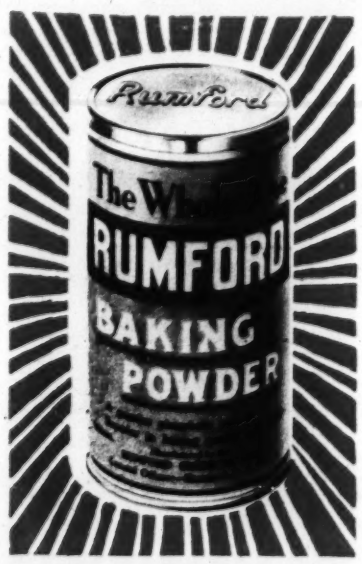

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